

CENTENNIAL FARM FAMILIES



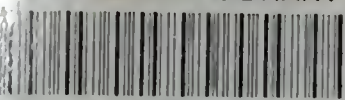
VOLUME 1

LOUIS J. CLEMENTS

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CENTENNIAL
FARM FAMILIES
Volume I

by
Louis J. Clements
March, 1991

Upper Snake River Valley
Historical Society
Rexburg, Idaho 83440

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INTRODUCTION

The one hundredth birthday celebration held in Idaho during 1990 was the greatest event held in the history of the state. All areas of the state were included in the birthday as it was carried out on a local basis with most activities being directed by local chairmen. Each state event had a local coordinator who made sure that their county was involved in all the activity. All aspects of the state were touched by the Centennial such as sports, arts, education, business, history, writing, music, culture, farming, mining, etc.

There is no comparison between the great and wonderful events that happened in Idaho and the other five states who were also celebrating centennials in 1989 and 1990. There were more centennial events in Idaho during this centennial year than all the other states put together.

One of the greatest happenings was the honoring of the Centennial Farm families. Any family who is still farming forty acres or more of the original homestead of a farm that has been in the same family for a hundred years or more qualified for this honor. This program was advertised in the newspapers and through the farm associations. Then it was turned over to the County Centennial Chairman to follow up with.

I was working with the Madison County Centennial Committee when we received word of this program. I know there are similar stories in each county but I am going to relate what happened in Madison County as an example of all the county efforts.

I asked Bonnie Curtis, the "flood museum lady" who was also serving as the assistant chairman for the Madison County Centennial Committee, to try to find out what families might qualify in Madison County as a Centennial Farm family. She began calling. She informed families that they may or may not qualify. She made copies of the application form. She made back-up calls. She did everything but fill out the forms herself. Many thanks to Bonnie for her efforts.

The Upper Snake River Valley Historical Society decided to have a public program to honor the families who qualified for these awards. It was held in the Rexburg Tabernacle (civic center) and was fascinating. Each family received a certificate and a sign. Their picture was taken with the sign. They also were asked to say a few words about their farm. There were nineteen families honored in Madison County.

A few weeks later Bonnie and I decided to put these stories together in a book so that all could share in this experience. Bonnie began calling and the stories began coming in. My thanks again to her for the grand job of collecting the histories that are assembled in this book.

I began to edit the stories. What fantastic histories. I found myself looking forward to taking a drive to see the original farms so that I could visualize what it was like for that family to first see this land. Some of the stories I had to cut because they were too lengthy. I tried to leave the story as it was told or I left in the most pertinent parts. We had the most choice individuals who decided to homestead in Idaho.

We decided to try to keep the size of the book between one hundred ten and one hundred thirty pages. This size binds better and is not too bulky. It also helps to keep the cost down. We found that not all the Centennial families responded to our call for stories by the deadline and know that others will want their story published. Therefore this book will be Volume I and the next group of histories will be featured in Volume II.

My special thanks to Shurron Genta for her help in proof reading this manuscript.

Special thanks go to the people listed below for their compiling and/or writing the histories for this story of pioneers.

Reo Archibald	Cleo Johnson	Paul Reed
Sandra Hendricks Ball	Flora Johnson	Reta Orr
Lois Bates	Linda Kortright	Dean Daw
Virgil Blanchard	Maud Mortensen	Clyde Boyce
J. R. Byrne	Lois L. Pond	
Bob & Leon Eames	Warren & Sharon Rockwood	
Gwen Ellsworth	Harold Rigby	
Blair Fisher	Gwili Saurey	
Vern Gunderson	Eldon & Maureen Scott	
Gordon Hall	Charles Shippen	
Edwin E. (Ted) Hanson	Sarah Squires	
Lena Hanson	Ben & Ross Summers	
Nadine Hemsley	Marjorie Goody Walker	
Roy A. Jensen	Mona Wilding	
Mildred Brown	Helen Youngstrom	

These pioneers were diverse in background and means but came together to form the life of Eastern Idaho. Thanks to the current owners of the homesteads as they took the initiative to fill out the forms and make the effort to gather the stories. It should bring them a lot of satisfaction to be farming land that has been in the family for over one hundred years.

Louis J. Clements

MADISON COUNTY

Robert Russell Archibald

Robert Russell Archibald came to Rexburg in the summer of 1883 with the Thomas E. Ricks settlers. He was accompanied by his son, Thomas, and his daughter, Elizabeth. His wife, Isabella, remained with the rest of the family in Wellsville, Utah, a Scottish settlement.

The whole family was expected to emigrate to the Upper Snake River Valley the next year. This early group planted and harvested community plots of grain so they could have the seed to plant when the main group came.

Robert chose a 160 acre homestead just across the South Fork of the Teton River from the Rexburg townsite. Part of the acreage was choice pasture grass and could be cut for winter hay.



Homesteaders, Robert and Isabella Archibald

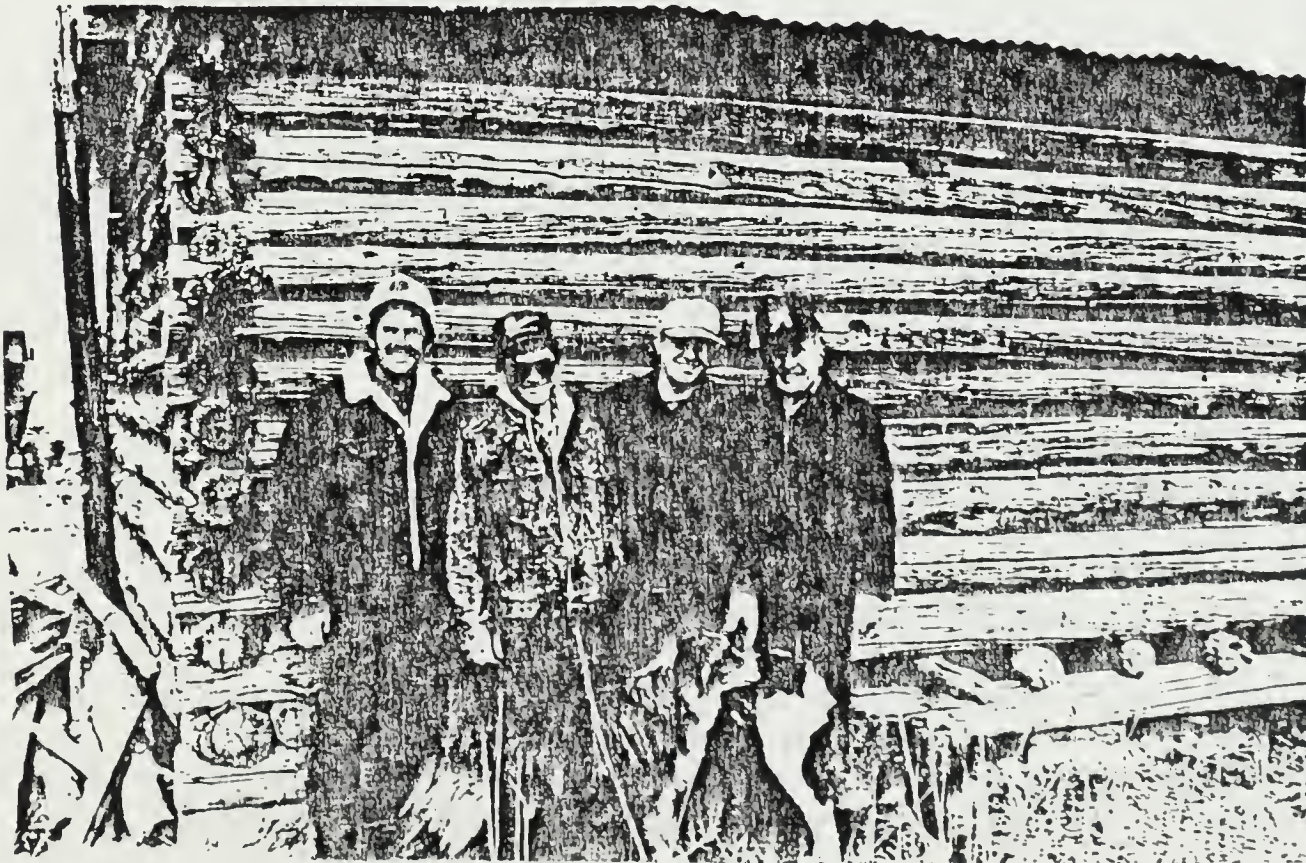
The Archibald's lived in the townsite for two years while they dug a well and built a house, sheds, corrals, and fences on the homestead. With his horses and hand scraper, Robert helped to dig the Teton Island Canal.

In October, 1886, the couple moved with their ten children into a new log home on the ranch.

By 1890, when Idaho became a state, they had added two more children to the family. This same year diptheria hit the area and three of the younger children died. David was a baby in his mother's arms. They feel that this helped to immunize him from the dreaded disease.

David grew up and married Lillie Stallings. They bought ninety acres of the homestead from his father. His brother, James, who married Catherine Leatham, had bought the west seventy acres earlier. David and Lillie had another eighty acres in North Salem and that is where they lived and raised their eleven children.

After James passed away, his daughter, Jane Lois, and her husband, Carl Byrne, ran the seventy acres for seven years. It was at this time that David purchased the rest of the homestead.



From Left To Right - Brad, George, Rick,
and their father, Reo

In 1949, David and Lillie Archibald's son, Reo, and his wife, Verla Bradshaw, started their married life on the homestead. They built their home around the two room log house. They are still living in a home on the original homestead.

Reo and Verla raised their three sons, Rick, George, and Brad, on the ranch and they all loved the time they spent working together.

Rick married Callen Hunt. They have five children and live in Rexburg.

George married Cindy Burgener. They have three children and built their home on the original homestead.

Brad married Sherry Jenkins. They have three children and also live on the homestead. Brad now manages the acreage along with some leased land and the five hundred head cattle operation.

Last summer (1989) the families of David and Lillie met at the Archibald homestead ranch for a Centennial Reunion. The Centennial was in honor of David, who would have been one hundred years old. Two hundred and fifteen family members attended the three day event. While riding a horse with his father in the green pasture, by a sparkling spring, one young kinsman commented, "You know, Dad, I think this is what heaven will be like."

The Byrne Ranch

After Polygamy was outlawed, Jim Byrne took the responsibility of finding a new home for his mother and her younger children. He was twenty-seven years old when he left his fathers ranch in Piedmont, Wyoming. He left riding a saddle horse and leading a pack horse. He followed the Hoback River down the canyon to the Snake River. Then he followed the Snake River down to the Snake River Valley.

Jim located a place in Sunnyside and bought Dave Wilcox's desert entry. He also obtained Boyd Wilcox's squatters rights. A year later his mother came up from Utah. He met the family at Idaho Falls. From there they proceeded to the ranch. To get to their new home they had to ford the Snake River.

The Wilcox's had sold their land because they couldn't get water to it. The land was located at the base of the foothills. They had tried to dig several wells but without modern equipment they were forced to give up when they hit the lava rock that was present all over.

Jim had noticed water seepage at the site of the present spring near the hill called Round Top. He tunneled back into the side of the hill some eighty feet. Then he timbered the top like a mine shaft. He had tunneled until he found the place in the rock where the water was coming from.

He piped the water from the spring about one half a mile down the hill to the house and yards. Later he built a cistern about a quarter of a mile away. That was the way they got drinking water and water for the stock until about 1952. That is when his son, Ross, drilled a well to better insure the availability of the water.

The house Jim built was constructed of hand hewed logs brought down from the Dry Gulch of the Wolverine area in the hills east of the ranch. A fire had gone through the area and killed the trees but had not burned them up. This made them especially good building logs. The logs were hauled out by a team and wagon.

Jim was instrumental in getting the Sunnyside canal built and functioning. He was one of the stockholders who mortgaged his place to help finance it.

During this period of time in Idaho the big issue was whether you were a Mormon or a Non-Mormon. Jim wanted the people to have a choice. The Mormons in the area were basically voting for the Democrat Party. To try to get the people interested in something else, Jim called for and organized the first meeting of the Silver Republican Party in the area. It was this party that got William E. Borah started in his political career.

When Jim first came to the area the hills weren't covered with sagebrush as they became later. The sagebrush took over after the ground was overgrazed with the cattle and sheep. Jim tells of riding through grass that would reach his stirrups.

When he broke up the ground to farm it he had five head of horses on a one bottom plow. Sometimes the plow would still become stuck in the buffalo grass sod. He would have to chop the sod up with an ax to get the plow out.

At that time the hills were all open range and Jim grazed cattle, sheep, and horses on them. Ross, his son, tells of a couple of incidents that happened to Jim as he took his sheep to pasture in the spring.

It seems it was always a race to see which of the sheepmen could get their sheep out of the shearing corrals first in the spring thus assuring them the best grazing on the range. One spring Jim got the jump on the others and arrived on the range just in time to get caught in a late spring snow storm. The snow was too deep to allow the sheep to graze and the men had to cut young quakers (quaking aspen trees) to feed them until the snow melted.

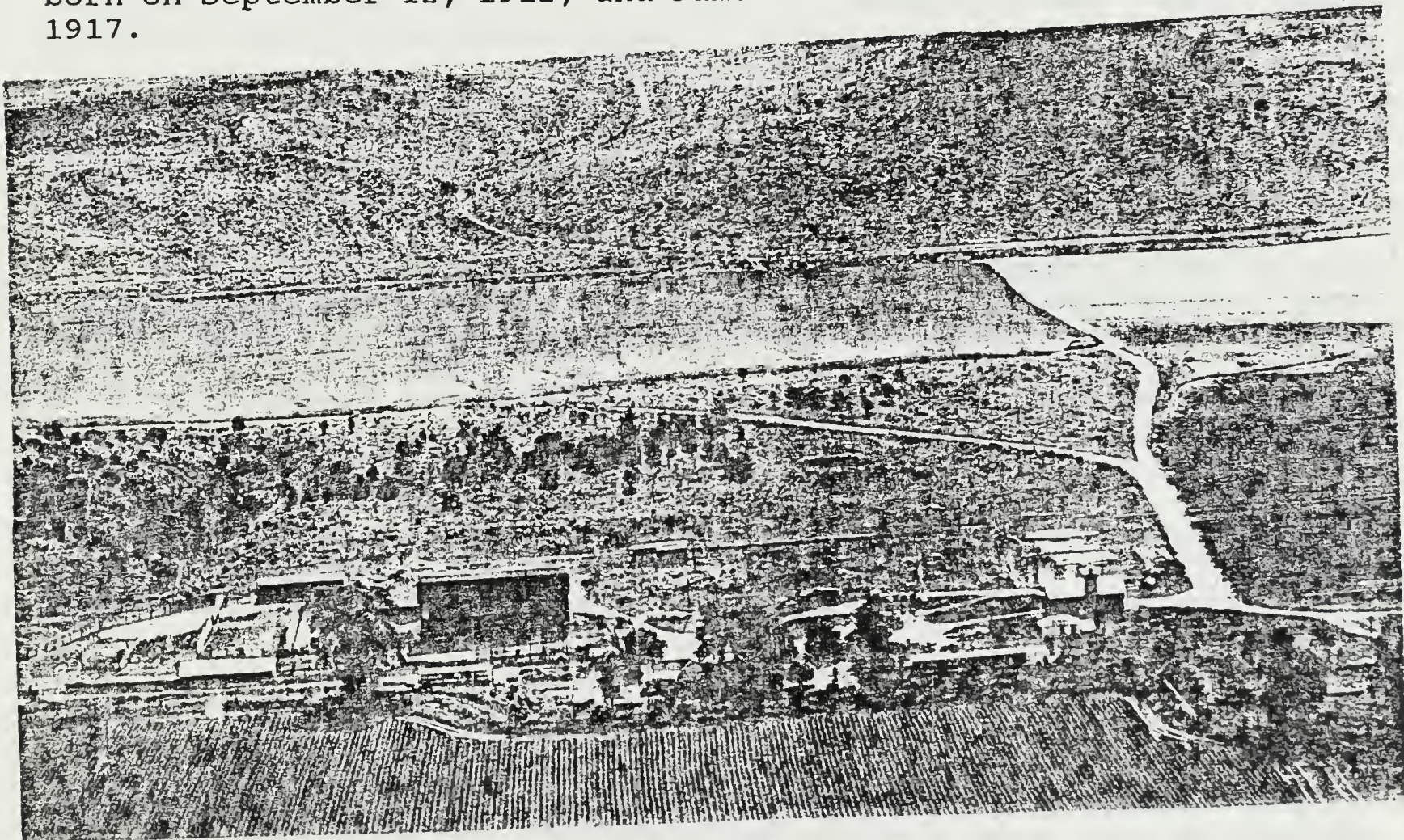
Another year there were two bands of sheep ahead of Jim's. They had stopped on the trail. Jim rode up to see what was holding them from proceeding up the trail. The problem was an old shepherd sitting on a rock with a rifle. He was threatening to shoot anyone who tried to pass. Jim told the others to go on past as the old man would not shoot. They were not convinced and wouldn't move on. Jim told them to move their bands off the trail

so he could go through. They did and when the old man saw Jim coming with his sheep he got up and walked back to his cabin. Jim knew the old man was too soft hearted to shoot anyone.

Jim Byrne was noted for being a good horseman and owning good horses. He imported Percheron work horses from France. He farmed the place with horses. It took twenty-two head on a Betty Best grain combine to do the harvest. At one time he had eighty head of horses to supply the horsepower necessary to run the place.

He was forty-nine when he married Mary Augusta Hopkins Jensen on December 21, 1911. She had come to work for him on the ranch cooking for the hired men. She had two little girls by a former marriage. They were Grace and Lucille. These two step daughters came to love Jim dearly. They tell of how they loved to go with him and of the patience he had with them. They were both very little when their mother married him and they considered Jim to be their father.

Jim and Mary had two children of their own. Velma Ann was born on September 12, 1912, and James Ross was born on November 19, 1917.



The Byrne Ranch

Note the wavy line in the middle of the picture.
It is a modern sprinkling system watering the field.

In 1917, the same year Ross was born, Jim had a two story barn built on the ranch. He shipped in fir from Oregon at eighteen dollars per thousand feet. Carpenters wages at that time were two dollars per day. Originally the barn was for horses and could

accommodate thirty-six head. The barn is still in use although now it is used primarily for cattle.

The same year he built a nice home in Rexburg so the children could go to school there. The family spent summers on the farm and winters in town. Jim still spent most of his time on the farm. There were too many chores to be done through the winter to not be there. Travel in the winter was too dependent on the weather to not be on the farm.

The horses Jim used to drive his buggies were Standard bred trotting horses. When he hitched them up to go to town the kids along the way would come out on their saddle horses and try to outrun the horses and buggy.

Jim always said that the best saddle horses were the Steeldust horses they had in Wyoming. The Steeldust breed was the foundation of the Quarter Horses we know today.

The ground was farmed with horses until 1937 when his son bought the first tractor. It was an International F-30. Life seemed a lot easier for a time.

This farm has produced most types of livestock and grown many different kinds of crops. U. & I Sugar Company raised sugar beet seed on the farm for a while. It took two years to raise a crop of sugar beet seed.

Later the San Diego Fruit and Produce Company came in and raised green peas. These were picked, placed in pea hampers, then packed in ice, and shipped by railroad from Byrne siding.

The general rotation of the farm was grain, hay, sugar beets, and potatoes. Ross raised radish seed a few years but this was later after his dad had retired.

There had always been horses, sheep, and cattle on the farm. Ross added pigs. Lots of pigs. When World War II came the draft took most of the hired help. With no hired help the pigs were sold.

Ross was good at handling and training dogs so for a while Border Collie dogs were raised.

There was also a small herd of purebred Shorthorn cattle. Some of them were fit and shown at fairs. Ross was re-elected three times as the president of the Idaho Shorthorn Breeders Association.

Ross and Joyce had four children. They are Laurence, JoAnn, Louise, and Marie. They all grew up on the farm. They all learned to do most of the jobs such as truck driving, tractor driving, hay hauling, weeding potatoes, and helping with the barn chores. They all turned out to be quite respectable cowhands.

Over the years, from Mary Byrne on down through Joyce Byrne, the old log house was cobbled up and added on to. Wood siding was put on. It has had two new roofs and several coats of paint. Joyce's father did a lot of the remodeling including glassing in the front porch.

This farm had one of the first of the sprinkler systems in Eastern Idaho. The system was purchased in Fruitland, Idaho, about 1949. Ross installed the system. It had a twenty-five horsepower electric motor and a centrifugal pump. It had a six inch main line and four, three inch laterals. The lines carried sixty-six sprinkler heads and they were moved twice every twenty-four hours. This was the only way to water this particular seventy acres. The land was too rolling for ditch irrigation. The sprinklers proved to be very valuable and greatly improved the feed production on this section of land. They easily paid for themselves several times over.

One of the best investments the farm had was a 1951 Dodge Power Wagon. It was a workhorse not only on the place but often helping neighbors needing a pull. It would go anywhere and was especially valuable in keeping the school bus moving. It certainly was a God send in the wintertime.

In 1961 Ross added more land to the original homestead. It consisted of three hundred acres of grazing and dry farm land and was located about fifteen miles up the South Fork of the Snake River. Ross planted the farming ground into dry land Alfalfa. He tended it well and raised an abundance of hay and grass.

In 1964 he was chosen Grassman of the Year. He also harvested a special variety of dry land alfalfa seed there. His seed was in demand around the valley. After Laurence graduated from the University of Idaho and served four years in the Air Force he came back to the farm. He and Ross built up a three hundred head cow/calf operation. The calves would start coming in February of each year. By May the new calves would be branded, vaccinated, and moved to the summer range.

By October they would be rounded up again and brought home to the main ranch. Laurence and Ross did this for about fifteen years.

Laurence left the farm after fifteen years to pursue his vocation in architecture. Ross semi-retired from the farm. he sold most of his cattle and still ran the place up the river but the farming was left to his son-in-law, Spencer Orr.

The same house is still on the place sporting a new roof and a new coat of paint. This remodeling was to celebrate its one hundredth birthday.

The Hemsley Homestead

Richard Hemsley, the son of Richard and Sarah Potter Hemsley, was born May 25, 1836 at Ditchling, Sussex, England. At the age of nineteen he joined the LDS Church and came to America. He joined Captain Martin's handcart company to go to Salt Lake City. The company got a late start in the season and suffered terrible privations before they reached Salt Lake City.

He first settled in Mill Creek near Salt Lake. While there he married Christina Maria Jensen in 1861. They were called to settle on the Muddy River in southeastern Nevada. At the breaking up of that mission they returned to Mill Creek. After six years of marriage his wife died leaving him with three small children: Sarah Ann, Richard, and James.

In 1868 he married Sarah Frances Heaton and five children were born to them: Mary Jane, Joseph Hyrum, Christina Maria, George Edward, and Francis Joseph. The last four of these children died young and his wife died after ten years of marriage in 1878.

He then married Mary Roxburgh of Galston, Scotland on January 22, 1880. The present family in the Rexburg area descended from this line. To this union six children were born: John, Ellen, Job Henry (died age 14), Maggie, Edward, and Hamilton.

In the spring of 1883 a party headed by Richard Hemsley and James Steel came to the area. They had heard of the Ricks' settlement and desired to join it. They rode the train from Salt Lake to Market Lake (Roberts) and arranged for horses to take them across the lava rock laden desert. When they reached the ferry near the Buttes, they found it not working. They decided to go on to the St. Anthony area where the river could be forded. They rode along the course of the river until night came upon them. They made camp a half mile north of the present Edward Hemsley home. The next morning Hemsley examined the soil and decide it could be made to raise anything. The men took counsel and decided to go no further. Some rode back to Blackfoot, the county seat, to file claim on a section of land.

According to Bureau of Land Management records, Richard filed claim on 160 acres on August 6, 1883 and paid a fee of sixteen dollars. He purchased the land before the five years was up at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The land cost him two hundred dollars on this July 19, 1886. The Homestead Act of 1862 made it possible for a citizen to obtain the title to 160 acres of public land if he lived on the land for five years and improved it or he could pay a per acre amount and buy it outright.

Richard sold his home in Salt Lake City, purchased supplies they would need for the trip, and set out for Idaho in the late summer. Their wagon was pulled by four mules and they trailed three cows with calves, a horse, and some pigs and chickens. The children on this trip were John, Ellen and Mary Jane.

The family arrived at sundown on October 1, 1883 at their new homesite. The next morning they hitched up the mules and drove to the southeast corner of the section of land. There Richard found the surveyor's stake and proudly invited the family to 'see the town.' There wasn't a fence, road, church, school or anything to see except sagebrush and other desert growth. What a shock this must have been to Mary after leaving a nice home. She stood on the tongue of the wagon and said, "Hemsley, darn you."

They pitched a tent which they lived in until Christmas day. On that day they moved into a one room log home. There were more rooms added later.

Richard went to work clearing the land, helping to dig canals and ditches, and planted wind-breaks. At first he planted garden type crops of all kinds including an acre of strawberries. He was the first in the area to grow sugar beets for the government. He planted all kinds of fruit bearing bushes, a walnut tree, some plum trees, and many kinds of apple trees. In 1990 there are still fourteen trees producing apples. He delivered his produce to settlements in the area and people also stopped at the farm to buy. Mary was a very good cook and canned or preserved the produce.

Richard was a faithful church worker and was made Presiding President over the Brighton Branch on December 28, 1884. For the first few months meetings were held in their home where Mary would cover rough plank benches with quilts to sit on.

All three of his married children from the first family eventually came to live near-by. His father had been a brick maker and passed this trade on down through the families.

Around 1911 Richard Junior finished building his dad a two-story block home a short distance south of the log home. It took about six years to complete. His dad only got to live in it for about four years before he passed away. It is located one mile east of the present Plano church.

The log home has since been torn down but there are some of the early buildings still standing and they are being used for storage. These would include the barn, chicken coop, and two granaries.

Richard was one of the first to master the art of sub-irrigation by filling ditches with water to help raise the underground water level enough to make the crops grow. Richard and Mary sacrificed, worked hard, and accomplished so much. All this has now been passed on to the succeeding generations to further cultivate and enjoy.



Richard and Mary's Home Completed 1911

Richard was seventy-nine years old when he died November 23, 1915 at Plano. Mary also died at Plano on June 13, 1927 at the age of sixty-nine. They are buried in the Plano Cemetery.

At Mary's death their son Edward received the home and a portion of land by it. He rented his sister Maggie's portion and later bought it. This was sixty-two acres of the original homestead and he became the second generation owner.

Edward was born April 29, 1891 in the log home. He attended school at Edmunds only one mile west of the home. All the grades were in one room. He went to church at the Plano Ward in the old Plano townsite. As a young boy he milked cows, cut fire wood, and started plowing at about fifteen years of age.

He was sixth in the county to be drafted in the First World War. He was drafted November 7, 1917. He went to South Hampton, England and then on to LaGersh, France. He was on the front lines eight weeks participating in the battle of the Meuse Argonne in France. He was mustered out at Fort Russell, Wyoming and returned home June 28, 1919.

The main transportation to get to meetings, parties etc., was a team and buggy or bob-sled in the winter. It was at a dance at the Egin Ward where Edward met Annie Maud Mortensen of Salem, Idaho. After a year and a half courtship they boarded a train in Rexburg and went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where they were married in the temple June 28, 1922.

During the first one and a half years they lived with his mother and then they next four and a half years they lived a half mile north. A year after his mother's death they moved back into the family home. To this union were born three children: Vola, Edna, and Edward Jr.

In 1930 they put electricity into the home and four years later did some remodeling. They upgraded the plumbing and furnace. Times were hard during the depression of the early 30's with wages at twenty cents an hour.

Annie was a marvelous cook and prepared delicious meals for the threshing men at harvest time. She raised a big garden and worked hard helping with the farm work.

Edward was a very good farmer and understood the process of sub-irrigation. He would walk for hours adjusting the water in the ditches. He grew grains, hay, and potatoes. One year he raised pigs and had twenty pens of them all over. He had horses, milking cows, and later beef cattle.

He added improvements of buildings and land to his farming operation and except for his army days his life was spent on the farm. He died at a St. Anthony hospital November 25, 1978 at age 87. Annie died June 29, 1983 at age 84 in a Rupert, Idaho hospital. They were both buried in the Plano Cemetery.

Their son Edward Jr. was born May 20, 1930 in the family home. He attended grade and high school at Edmunds and graduated in 1948. He was a member of the Edmunds basketball team. For two years he went to Ricks College and was an honor student majoring in Farm Science. In May of 1951 he enlisted in the Army Reserve Corp and then went to active duty in January of 1953. He went to Fort Lewis, Washington, for training where he was a platoon leader.

In 1952 he met Nadine Streeper of Ririe, Idaho and they planned a furlough wedding on July 10, 1953, at the Idaho Falls Temple. A few days later he reported to Camp Stoneman, California on his way to Korea. The cease fire was signed one day after he shipped out. He was assigned as a PX officer in a warehouse in Korea. There he issued and picked up supplies for the troops. After his discharge on December 3, 1954, he was put in the reserve for fourteen months and finished military service as a Sergeant 1st Class.

He built a home next to his parents and joined his dad in farming. He served on the ASCS Committee as Vice-Chairman. That year the committee received a citation from the U. S. Government for recognition as the most outstanding ASCS office in Idaho. He also served three years on the Madison Memorial Hospital Board. He was in the presidency of the Hibbard-Plano Elders Quorum, Deacon Quorum advisor, mens basketball coach, cub scout leader, and ward finance clerk for many years. He enjoyed raising black angus and Hereford cattle and a few Charolais cows. One of them picked him up and threw him.

In the spring of 1979 he decided to plant a windbreak in the old pasture. As a result of this he was awarded the 'Outstanding Conservationist of the County for the Year.' Through the years he liked to dance, fish, hunt, bowl, and collect antiques.

He was a splendid farmer and took pride in his straight rows and weed free fields. He added a new spud pit and machine shop. He saw his first sprinkling pivot on the land to replace part of the sub-irrigation in 1986. He loved working with his sons and wanted so much to keep caring for the farm but passed away at Plano on July 5, 1989. He was buried next to his grandparents and parents at the Plano Cemetery. He left his farming legacy to his three sons, the fourth generation.

Paul was born December 29, 1955, Lynn was born on July 23, 1958, and Michael was born February 18, 1965. All were born in Rexburg. They all graduated from Sugar Salem High School. While growing up on the farm they got to work side by side with their dad and their grandpa, Edward Sr. Michael went on to BYU to study computer science and work at IBM. He went on a LDS mission to Chicago. At every opportunity he comes home to give a helping hand on the farm.

Paul and Lynn have worked long, hard hours adding new farming ideas to the past traditions. They are good farmers and grow beautiful crops. The past year of 1990 was probably their last year for sub-irrigation as sprinklers will take over the coming year. They have followed in the prior generations footsteps in cultivating, tending, and loving the land. They are ever so proud of the rich heritage that has been passed on to them through years of diligent accomplishments from the first homestead down to the present year.

The Hemsley Homestead 107 Years

Richard and Mary

Edward and Annie

Edward Jr. and Nadine

Paul, Lynn, and Michael

Josiah Hendricks

Josiah Hendricks came to Rexburg with his uncle, Thomas E. Ricks, in the spring of 1883 at the age of nineteen. He helped build the first roads, clear sagebrush, and get out the timber to build homes.

In July, 1884 he married Harriet Ellen Neilson. They lived in Rexburg for about a year. By then he was twenty-one and qualified under the Homestead Act to obtain some land from the government. Most of the land around Rexburg already had been filed upon and so he went down to the Snake River and filed a claim on 160 acres where Hibbard is now. The farm is located one mile north and one mile west of the Hibbard church. The summer before he filed some Rexburg settlers had cut fifty tons of wild hay on this land.

Josiah built a two room log cabin down by the river. During the first year he broke up land, grubbed sagebrush, fenced, and helped build irrigation canals. They were required by the Homestead requirements to live on the land. Since he had no team, wagon, or harness he was forced to go to work to earn money for these necessary farming items.



Josiah Hendricks First Home In Hibbard

He left his wife and baby on the homestead and went away to work at Nicolia mines near Leadore, Idaho. Harriet was left alone with no neighbors. The sagebrush was so dense it was almost like being in the timbers and the howl of the wolf could be heard every night. She often walked the seven miles to Rexburg for a few

groceries and a little coal oil. Her brother-in-law usually brought her home.

In 1892 he built a two room house closer to the road. By this time his farm was pretty well under cultivation and he set out a big orchard and some small fruit trees.

His wife, Harriet, died in 1904 leaving Josiah with six girls to care for. In December, 1906, he married Mary Ann Felt of Huntsville, Utah.

In the year 1907 Josiah Hendricks, George Mortimer, James Hendricks, and Joseph Rigby formed what was know as the Hibbard Brick Company. They burned enough brick from the river clay to build a house for each man.



Brick Home Built In 1908

Bert Willmore built an eight room home for Josiah in 1908. Fawn Willmore reports that most of the money for building the house was earned from the sale of firewood from the river bottoms. Kenneth Hendricks (father of the author of this article) and all of his sisters were raised in that home as were many of their children. The home had to be torn down after the Teton Flood.

Josiah put up ice from the river in the winter packed in saw dust. They could use it to make ice cream all summer.

He raised hay, grain, sugar beets, and had pasture land. He sold fire wood, had milk cows, raised chickens, pigs, turkeys, and horses.

In the orchard they had many kinds of apples, pears, pie cherries, several kinds of plums, haws, chokecherries, raspberries, rhubarb, asparagus, gooseberries, and water cress.

Josiah died in 1939 and his only son, Kenneth, took over the operation of the farm. Kenneth's daughter, Sandra, remembers the threshing machine coming when she was a child. There were huge stacks of straw they all got to play on. She also recalls the enormous meals her mother prepared for the crew.

Kenneth loved horses and always kept a team to use for many jobs around the farm. Most of the actual farm work had been taken over by tractors. The family also had saddle horses and used them to work the cattle as well as for pleasure.

The kids always loved to work with their father and he seemed to make the work fun. In the late afternoon when they had been haying all day they would go down to the river for a swim.

Kenneth always raised a few pigs. The kids would be sent out into the orchard with a bucket and a sharpened stick to gather wind fall apples for the pigs. They usually wound up in an apple war. They found you could really hurl an apple from the end of a stick.

Later Kenneth found it necessary to work away from the farm and began to hire a lot of his farm work to be done by others. The old orchard was taken out and only a few apple trees were left. He did manage to keep a small herd of Black Angus cattle through the growing up years of his kids.

Kenneth died in 1971 and the farm is now leased out to others. It still produces hay, grain, and is used for pasture. Nile K. Hendricks, son of Kenneth, is the present owner of the farm which he bought from in 1974.

Josiah Hendricks has five living daughters: Norma Perrenoud, June Summers, and Fawn Willmore all of Rexburg. Pearl Stoddard of Terreton and Verla Phillips of Sacramento, California.

The children of Kenneth Hendricks are Nile Hendricks, Shirley Williams, and Sandra Ball all of Rexburg. Cheron Hodgson of Orem, Utah. Larry Hendricks and Revel Hendricks of Idaho Falls and Lana Hendricks of Placerville, California.

James P. Mortensen

James P. Mortensen acquired his homestead land in 1882. He left his home in Osterby Oland, Denmark the day before he turned nineteen to avoid going into army training. He came to America on a ship to find his fortune.

He settled in Hyrum, Utah for a few months until he found a group of men who were coming to the Upper Snake River County to file for land under the Homestead Act. His companions were William Judy, P. O. Thompson, Octavus Smith, Christian Mortensen, and himself.

As they traveled through the Snake River country they found Hans P. Jensen and Martin Mortensen and a man named Larsen camping on the river. They stayed with them a few days until they found a place to stake their claims.

P. O. Thompson went about six miles south and found a group of people who were laying out a town called 'Ricksburg.' He settled with them and started a business in the town which was later known as the P. O. Thompson Plumbing and Hardware Store. Octavus Smith traveled farther east into a valley called Driggs and settled with a group of people who were homesteading there.

William Judy stayed with the Mortensen brothers and joined his homestead onto the east end of James's land. Christian Mortensen settled about three miles south and east of James's eighty acres. The Larsen Homestead joined James's on the south and Hans P. Jensen took land to the west and south.

For the first three or four years these men would clear a small plot of ground and work as much as they could of it and plant a crop. Then as the summer season set in they would go into Montana and work on the railroad until harvest time came. They would then return and harvest their meager crops and go back down to Hyrum, Utah for the winter. During these years they convinced other young men to come to the Snake River valley and try their hands. They also found wives to bring back so each man had to build a log cabin on their land.

By the year 1890 they had all filed on their claims and proved up on them. They had built cabins and were married. They had quite a struggle during the first years of married life. They didn't have any irrigation ditches and no way to build them except a shovel and a hand plow to loosen the dirt so it could be shoveled out to make a ditch.

The men continued to go to Montana each summer after their crops were planted and their wives were left on the farm to milk the cows, feed the pigs, and take care of the horses and chickens.

The wives also had children born to them in the absence of their husbands. There was a mid-wife who would aid them with this adventure. Their closest neighbor lived about a quarter mile away.

Social life revolved around the closest neighbors. They visited often having parties and dances in their homes. Some of the neighbors played fiddles or the old pump organ and this is what they danced to. They enjoyed a picnic as all the children had a good time at these events. Sometimes they stayed all night if it was cold or the roads were hard to follow in the dark.

The people of the community built a small log building on Mr. William J. Lavery's land and hired a school teacher to teach their children. They also used this building for their church meetings and recreations.

They had a real hard life and a struggle to make a living but it took a great deal of determination. They had to clear all the land of sage brush. They could only plant small plots at a time. They had fencing to do and building sheds and barns to protect their animals from the cold. They had to drill wells for water. The farmers worked together on many of their bigger projects.

The grass grew abundantly along the river beds and so the farmers let their cows feed along the river during the day. The women had to bring them back from the river bottoms in the evening so they could milk them. Mrs. Maud Mortensen remembers her mother-in-law telling that when she would go to find the cows she would set the two children on the potato cellar while she went so that she could see them while she was rounding up the cows. Sometimes it would take her until dark.

They worked long hard days grubbing the sage brush from the land and getting ditches made so that they could get water for their crops and gardens. They planted trees and orchards. The trees were for wind breaks to save the land from erosion. The erosion was bad when the sage brush was removed.

Soon after they took up their land a man started a mill at Teton to grind flour for all the farmers. That saved a lot of time for them because they had been taking their wheat to Market lake to sell and then they would buy flour to bring back.

James P. Mortensen was a very devout farmer and a good provider for all of his family. At one time he owned 480 acres of farming land in the Salem District. He gave each of his boys an 80 acre farm when they got married and each daughter received 40 acres. Maud Mortensen now owns the 80 acres that he originally homesteaded and the one that he lived on until his death in 1939.

Robert Fisher

Robert Fisher was born on April 1, 1859, in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1861 his father, Robert, bought an ox team and covered wagon and they made the trek across the plains to Salt lake City. To help with the early farming in Utah his father began a freighting business to Montana. Young Robert accompanied him on many of his trips north. By the time he was eight or nine he was driving an outfit right behind his father.

Robert came to know and understand the ways of the Indians, nature, and animals. He learned to interpret to a fair degree the

Indian signs. He made lasting friendships with Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce and with Chief Pocatello of the Bannock-Shoshone. He witnessed many of the uprisings among the different tribes and against the early white settlers.

On one occasion the army of General Howard and the Indians were only a few miles apart and Robert and some other freighters were between them. He often told of how anxious they were to get the army between them and the Indians. Many times serious trouble was averted through his tactful and friendly negotiations with the Indians.

Old Fort Hall was one of his favorite camping grounds for the night. Here they would sit around the campfire, play games, wrestle, box, or jump for relaxation. Often the Indians would come and join in their sport. Robert was small in stature but very stout and wiry. Invariably he would throw the Chief's son to the delight of the old chief. The chief would jump and laugh and clap his hands to see such a little fellow throw his large son.

The stories of the Indians always thrilled the youngsters. Once he told of being camped for dinner on Birch Creek. Chief Joseph came riding into camp. He warned Robert and the others that the Nez perce Indians were on the warpath. They had been partaking freely of "firewater" and that he couldn't control them. He asked the freighters to move on. They all moved on except for one freighter. His name was Hayden. His group was murdered, his wagons plundered, and then the wagons were burned.

Robert did some freighting from 1881 to 1883 from Blackfoot to Custer through the Wood River country. On one trip he met Chief Pocatello near Blackfoot. The chief warned him not to take the Raft River Road. He said the Indians were on the warpath and would kill him. Robert heeded the warning and stayed two extra days in Blackfoot. When he resumed his journey he came upon the remains of a battle and found five bodies of white men who were killed. These men are buried near the Massacre Rocks in Cassia County, Idaho.

On another trip the freighters could see a cloud of dust ahead. They knew the Indians were on the warpath and thought they were in trouble. They grouped their wagons and teams and prepared to do battle if they had to. As the dust drew nearer they could see it was caused by the women and children of the braves. They were being led by one old Indian who had been sent back with the dependents to the reservation for safety while the braves went on to fight other tribes. The freighters were greatly relieved and continued on their way.

In 1880 Robert found a nugget of gold on the trail near Beaver Canyon, Montana. He had a ring made from it and gave it to his sweetheart, Ellen Emmeretta Randall, for her eighteenth birthday. She had been his sweetheart since she was a young girl. They were married on December 21, 1882.

It was while he was on the road to Wood River that he first heard of Egin Bench. One of his freight trips to Montana he took time to ride his saddle mule over the lava to investigate the area. He found a dry, sandy desert covered with buckbrush, gumweed, and some bunch grass. He had a desire to make a home and do some freighting with an eye to the future. He filed a homestead claim for 160 acres in November, 1883.

At that time there were only three or four log homes from St. Anthony to Idaho Falls. Robert had the courage and determination to make the "desert blossom as the rose."

In April, 1883, Robert came to Idaho to start his life's work of building a home and raising a family. He crossed what was called the creek of the Snake River. He cut down the big cottonwood trees that grew on an island, pulled them across the cree, pulled them up a sandy hill, hewed them square with a broad axe, and built the family a one room cabin. It had a wooden floor which was considered a luxury in those days. The mosquitoes were so thick that it was almost impossible to endure them. He made nets to cover their hats down to their shoulders. Whenever he slapped one of his mules with a line it left a strip of blood because of the insects.

The first years were hard, trying times. Water had to be brought from the creek in barrels covered with canvas. There was no feed for the stock during the cold winters. Grass had to be cut with a scythe wherever possible along the river bottoms.

One of the first summers several of the pioneers including Robert cut and stacked hay in Beckler Meadows east of Ashton. When winter came a few decided to keep their cattle in the meadow for the season. It worked all right until April. A huge snow storm came and covered the remaining feed. They me knew the storm was bad and decided to try to rescue the cattle. They loaded their wagons with hay and put bobsleighs on top. When they reached Chester they unloaded the hay onto the sleighs and proceeded to Beckler. The going was hard and long. There were no roads and the snow was deep. They got to the Meadows, rounded up the cattle, and started home. An old stallion decided that he had enough and refused to go any further. Then the cattle turned back and scattered in the deep snow. Night came before they could round them up again. The night was very cold. When morning came they found the cattle in the deep snow starved and frozen to death. Their hard work was to no avail and their loss was great.

Every spring and fall Robert would take his grub box, bedroll, scraper, and horses to join the others in building canals. It took years before the system of canals was completed to cover the whole area. He was often the overseer of the gang of men and teams who walked behind a scraper or plow from early morning to late at night building these conveyers of water.

William Carbine said, "Robert Fisher was one of the stalwarts of that time. He was a small man of stature but mighty in drive

and direction. Robert was the first to work in the mornings and the last to leave at night. Robert always had his work plotted out and everyone knew that he could rely on what was for him to do the next day. He didn't drive the men, he just led them."



Robert Fisher Home

For thirty years Robert and Nellie (as his wife was called) toiled together adding other rooms to their house to accommodate a large family of ten children. Often he left the family in the summer to go to Montana, Camas Creek, or Market Lake to put up hay to earn money for the family. Nellie remained at home seeing that the chores were done, the fields watered, and the family cared for.

There was one brave with long black braids who would come to Nellie and ask for something to eat. She would fix him a plate of food. She would set it on a large box outside. The Indian would eat and leave. One day she slipped up behind him and cut off his beautiful black braid of hair. He turned around and said, "Me no come any more." Nellie said she never saw the Indian with the black braided hair again.

In 1914 Robert and Nellie built a beautiful brick house to replace the old log house. They always worked hand in hand to accomplish their projects. They planted the first orchard in the Egin Bench proving that fruit could be grown in this cold climate. He was always aware of his lack of education and much to promote it. He and his wife belonged to a dramatic club and traveled far to present their plays. He also sponsored a penmanship class in his own home. Robert took first prize with a picture he drew with

a pen in the class. It was framed and hung in the home for many years.

Robert organized a music class where his whole family learned to sing the notes from the song books. People for miles around would come to the Fisher home for an evening of dancing and fun. The music was from a banjo and violin and the dancing went long into the evening.

Robert was appointed as a delegate from the Upper Snake River Valley to the primary when the first state Senator was chosen to go to Washington D.C. He was a school trustee for several years. He also served as a director on two of the large canal boards. His greatest success was in raising beef and dairy stock. His character, his dress, and his language was always that of a gentleman. He was quiet by nature but when he spoke he aimed to say something worth listening to.

He was a true pioneer.

Joseph S. Brown

Joseph S. Brown was born January 4, 1856, in Ogden, Utah. He spent time in his later teens working on the Utah Northern Railroad. One winter he returned home for a week to attend a big party in the log school. He escorted Sarah Wealthy Patten to the party and they continued this courtship until they were married March 8, 1876. They had ten children.

Joe's adventurous spirit led him into parts of Utah, Idaho, and Montana as he was engaged in the freighting business. He worked with Mayhew Hillman. In 1888 they were in the Egin Bench country of Idaho. They were very impressed with the country especially at sunrise. Both decided to come back to live there. They went on to deliver their freight where their mules were admired. They were hired to help build the St. Anthony Canal that fall.

He moved part of his family to the area in the spring of 1889 with the rest coming in the early summer. The women took the train and the men went overland with two teams, two saddle horses, a load of pigs and chickens, twenty-five head of cattle, and household items.

He purchased two hundred and eighty acres of land at \$1.25 an acre on June 20, 1889, under the Desert Lands program.



Original Barn And Other Buildings

The family worked hard pioneering the land. They plowed a few acres with a plow pulled by a horse. The reins would be around the man's neck and he would follow it holding the two handles on the plow. They pulled the sagebrush and gump weeds and finished clearing it with a grubbing hoe. They planted lots of poplar trees, fruit trees, shrubs, currants, raspberries, and garden plants. After the completion of the Independent Canal in 1898 the farm was enlarged and they farmed on a bigger and broader scale.

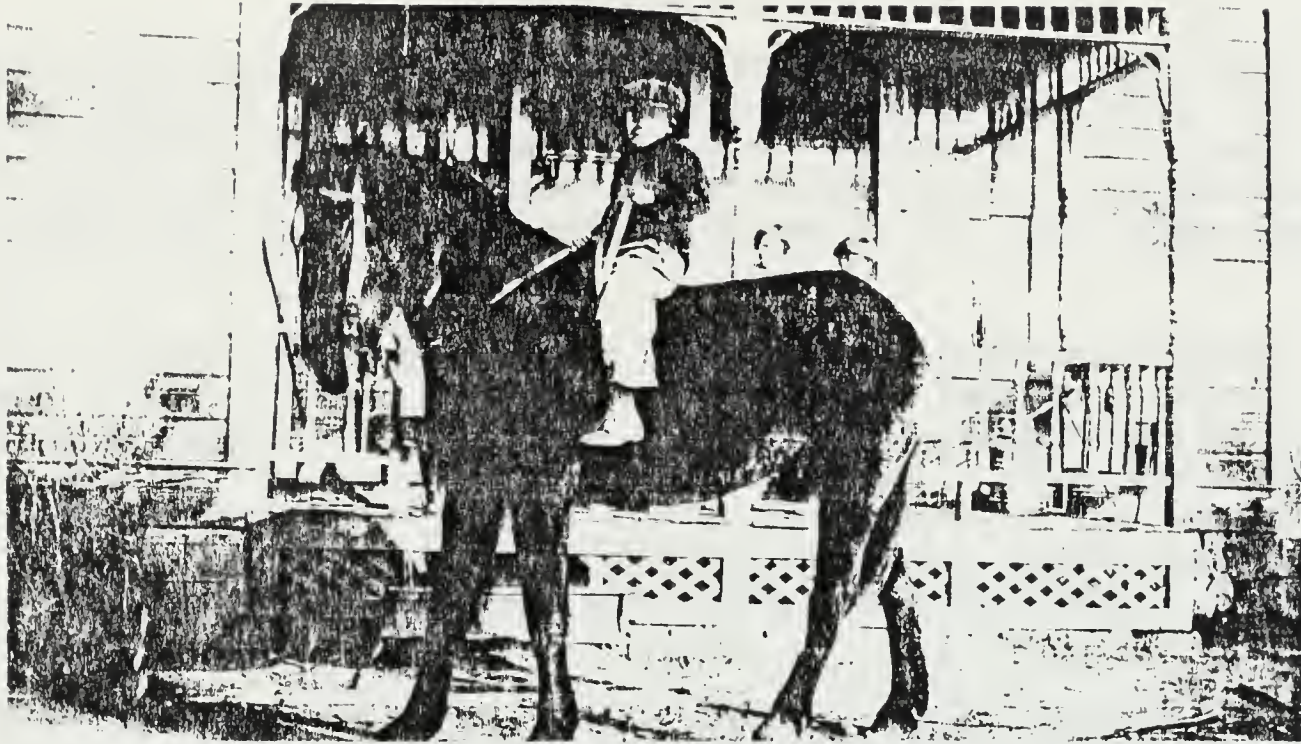
In March, 1903, word was received of the death of Joe's sister in Ogden. He and his brother, David, went to Idaho Falls to catch a train to go to the funeral. After spending some time in town waiting for the train, Joe started back for the depot about midnight. He was held up and shot in the back. He died of the wounds on March 22, 1903, leaving his widow, Wealthy, with a large family to support.

In 1905 Wealthy donated a few acres of the farm for the Plano Cemetery.

In 1909 Wealthy built a new seven room frame house on their farm in Plano.

Henry Alonzo (Lon), the third son of Joseph, eventually took over the original homestead. At the age of fourteen he went to Montana with his father and a crew of men to put up hay. He raked hay three summers, drove a hay team one summer, and then stacked hay another summer. He worked on the Independent Canal where he had his first experience following a scraper.

He went to Canada in 1902 at the urging of the railroad land bargains to homestead but returned to help his mother in Plano. The farm mortgage of the early 1900's was finally paid off on January 5, 1923.



Original Part Of home Of Sarah Wealthy Brown
Built In 1909. Bill Brown On The Horse.

In the spring of 1912 Lon married Lola Smith from Egin. They had four children. They all lived with Grandma Brown. They milked cows by hand. Wealthy moved out to have her own home in 1928. In 1930 Lon and Lola remodeled the original homestead by putting in water, indoor plumbing, a bathroom, kitchen cabinets, and insulation.

The first building to replace the old wooden log and lumber structures was a new cinder block machine shed constructed in the early 1930's. They lived through the Depression because they had food on the farm. Cows, pigs, chickens, fresh vegetables, and fruit pulled them through. Work was available on the farms and in the potato cellars although the wages were low ranging from ten to thirty cents an hour for ordinary labor.

Lon and Lola purchased a home in Rexburg in the spring of 1941. After that time they spent the winter months in Rexburg and the summers in Plano. Lon would go on the cattle round ups and ride with the youngest. He drove from Rexburg to the well five miles to the west in the desert every day in the spring and fall to turn on the pump to water the cattle. Lon passed away December 9, 1973, at the age of ninety-three.

Lon's son, William E., took over the running of the farm. As soon as he was old enough Bill helped his father with the farming chores. He learned to milk twenty to twenty-four cows both morning and night. The old lumber barn was often so cold in the winter, that if milk splashed on his hands it would freeze. He also took the cows to pasture morning and night. He drove a derrick horse while his father stacked hay. He hoed weeds out of the potatoes and beets. He learned all the skills of farming at the hands of the master, his father.

He graduated from Edmunds High School in 1933 and then went on to Ricks College. He attended the University of Idaho in Moscow, Idaho, studying agriculture and motor mechanics. He met Mildred Blaser during his senior year. They dated during the summer months while home from college and got married in the Salt Lake Temple on November 16, 1937.

Bill and Mildred purchased the original remodeled home and one hundred acres of the farm ground and his father's share of the cattle in November, 1948. They picked up the other one hundred and sixty acres of the original homestead later. They demolished the old lumber barn and replaced it in 1949 with a two story cinder block barn. They saved money and built a new three bedroom brick home in 1951. They had four children: Theron, Randy, Brenda, and Jeralyn.

Bill and a neighbor, Keith Meyers, were co-winners of the Madison County Grassman of the Year Award in 1968 for outstanding accomplishment in Grassland Farming and superior agricultural achievement. To win this irrigated lands had been leveled and managed for maximum crop yield. On these improved lands Bill raised potatoes, grains, and alfalfa. He rotated his crops and used irrigation and fertilization for maximum production. His operation contains 260 acres of irrigated land in the Plano area, 2960 acres of seeded dry native grassland, 2640 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, and 1280 acres of leased state land.

During this time Bill and his family built up a commercial herd of hereford beef cows to a number of three hundred and fifty. The two operations of farming and cattle pulled them through the bad times of hail, wind, frost, low prices, and other farming problems. One always seemed to come through.

On December 29, 1978, the farm land and grazing ground were incorporated in the Brown's Land and Cattle Company, Inc.

Most of the farmland bordered the dry hot lava beds and sagebrush area west of the home. Many long hours and miles of walking, riding a horse, riding a three wheeler, and riding a motor cycle were spent trying to bring adequate water to this semi-desert farm. Due to the developing pivot irrigation in the Egin Bench area the farm purchased their first pivot in 1985 and have added two more since.

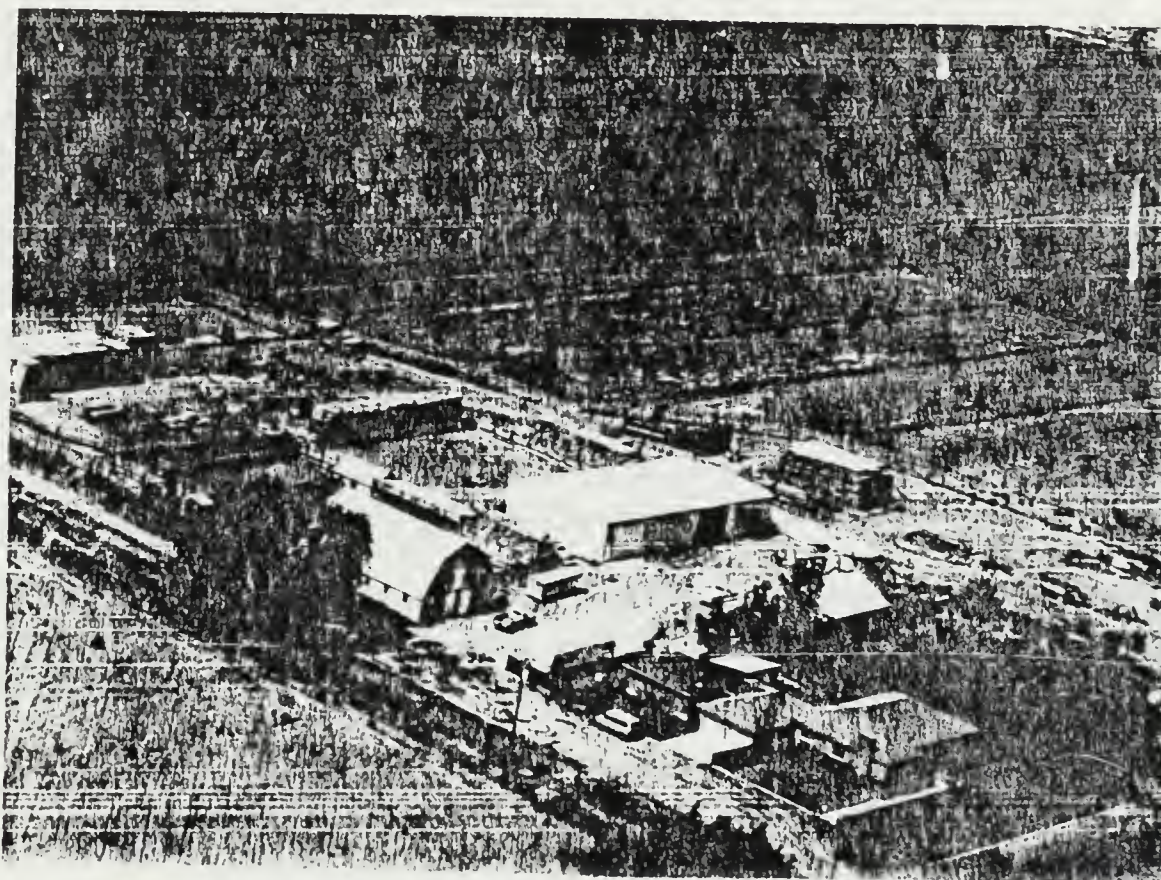
Bill received an award in 1985 from the Fremont-Madison Cattlemen's Association for many years of outstanding achievement in the livestock industry. In 1987 he was honored as the Grand Marshall of the Rexburg Whoopee Days celebration where he rode his favorite horse in the parade and in the Grand Entry of the rodeo performance.

After being discharged from the U.S. Army in Vietnam Bill's son, Randy, came home to go into ranching and farming with his dad. The original homestead base had grown into four hundred acres of farm ground, over nine thousand acres of dry grazing ground, a two

thousand acre summer ranch, and a three hundred and ninety-six head National Forest permit at Spencer.

Randy received a plaque, "Outstanding Cooperator for outstanding accomplishment in the conservation of Soil, Water, and Related Resources," presented by the Madison Soil Conservation District in 1948.

After his father's death on April 14, 1988, Randy took over the responsibility of the farm and cattle operation.



The Brown Homestead Today

George Albert Pincock

George Albert Pincock was born in Ogden, Utah on March 1, 1865. He was the eighth child of John Pincock and Isabella Douglas Pincock. He spent his early boyhood days on the old homestead farm which is now a part of Ogden City. He was taught the principles of economy, honesty, and thrift by his honorable pioneer father who rightfully won the name of "Honest John."

As a tousled headed, barefoot boy, he herded his father's cattle on the prairie like stretches on the hills south and east of Ogden. This area is currently part of the Ogden Country Club.

During the winter months he attended the county schools where he diligently set forth to study, read, write, and do arithmetic. With this practical knowledge he valiantly set forth to make his own way in the world. His further education was gained by self-discipline under the direction of the wise headmaster, "Experience."

As his father before him, the pioneer was in his blood. Driving a pair of white mules he set forth in 1884 to find new lands. That new land was in the spacious valley of the Snake River. There were few settlers who had ventured ahead of him into this area.

He returned to Ogden and on October 20, 1886, married Lucinda Elizabeth Bingham in the Logan L.D.S. Temple. She was the daughter of Sanford Bingham and Martha Ann Lewis who had been married while crossing the plains in 1847. This was another family of industrious pioneers to unite with the Pincocks to enable the family to survive in the Snake River Valley.

The following spring they left Utah for the Snake River Valley. Like pioneers of those days they had but a limited store of livestock, farm implements, and furniture. Shortly after their arrival in the valley they filed on 160 acres and their homestead was recorded in Blackfoot, Bingham County, on January 21, 1887.

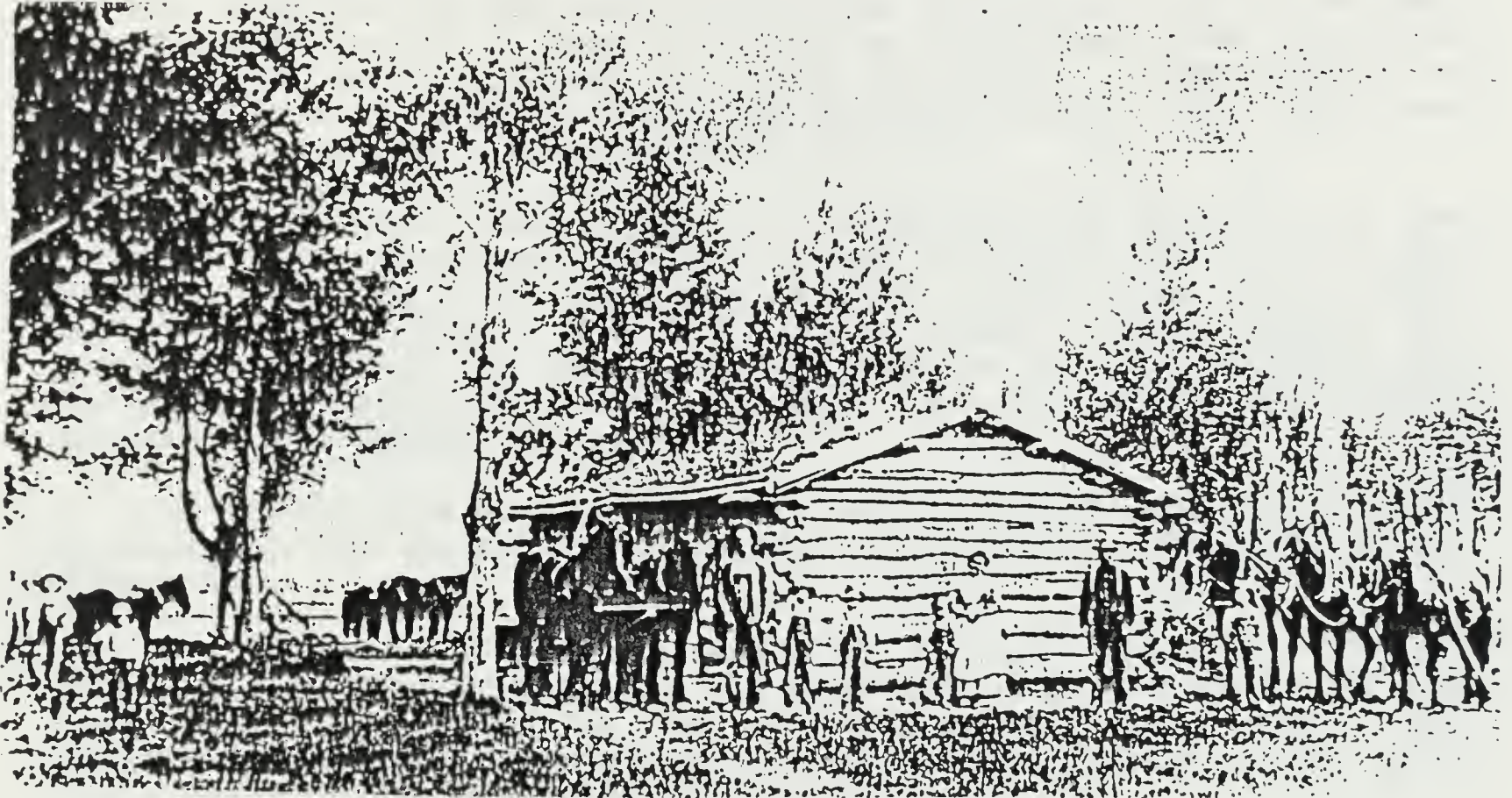
To begin tilling the extensive tract of land he had one team and a hand plow. He had to build a wooden harrow whose teeth were made of Hawthorn pegs. After clearing the wild sagebrush off the prairie land a small tract at a time he would plant the seed. Planting was done in a very crude method of hand broadcasting. This was done by the farmer carrying a sack of seed over his shoulder and then throwing it with the right hand.

After he was able to plant a larger acreage he could see that this method was far too slow for progress so he proceeded to figure out a more effective way to do this. He designed a platform drawn by horses so that he could throw the seed with two hands. He could not drive the team and throw the seed at the same time. His wife was drafted to fill the position of driver. In this way many acres were sown with less effort and in a much shorter time than by the previous method.

There were very many pleasant, romantic hours spent after a days work was done. For example, one evening George killed a deer within a mile of his home. There were many long winter evenings spent toasting this delicious wild meat before the fire while his wife "Cindy" read aloud from the Book of Mormon.

In the early spring they found something to add a touch of color to their lives. Across the swollen waters of the North Fork of the Teton River lived two of George's brothers, James and John E. They had not seen them for months. George and Cindy decided to row across the river and pay a visit to their relatives. Fearlessly they launched the boat and it swept recklessly down the

stream. As the craft was sweeping pass a clump of willows Cindy managed to catch hold of an outstretched willow while George heroically held the oars to keep the boat from tipping. The sad part was when they found themselves anchored on their own side of the river. They returned to their home wiser for their experience and thankful for their safe escape.



Original House Built in 1886

George developed and improved his valuable farm property and was actively engaged in other agricultural pursuits such as stock raising and dairying through the long intervening years. He was prominently identified with civic, industrial, educational, and religious development in this favored section of the state of Idaho.

He was a great lover of good stock which was shown by his interest in importing of purebred animals. He made a trip to Columbus, Ohio in 1900 and purchased a purebred Percheron stallion for the horse association in Wilford, Idaho. He made four trips for dairy cattle. The first one to Buhl, Idaho in 1917 where he purchased one car load for dairy enthusiasts in this section of the country. He went to Wisconsin in 1918 and returned with two carloads, to Washington in 1920 purchasing two more carloads, and in Ohio in 1922 purchasing two more carloads to be distributed among the farmers of this section as well as into the Teton Valley.

He always showed a lively interest in education having served as a trustee of the Sugar School District. he was a loyal supporter of Ricks Academy from the laying of the cornerstone to its present state of prosperity and efficiency. During the pioneer struggles of the building of this institution he was untiring with

his efforts to support and finance it. Many were the times while he was a bishop of Wilford Ward when people were unable to give enough to make up the required amount. He gladly sold some of his stock to make up the required amount.

While he was bishop of the Wilford Ward he was also chairman of the building committee for the new meeting house of that ward. At one time during the construction he was compelled to be away from home for awhile. Upon returning he found that some defective workmanship had been put into the building. Immediately he demanded that it all be torn out and done over. He said, "We aren't building this house to fall down."

He supervised many irrigation projects and was one of the first men to advocate sub-irrigation in this section of the country. He was the first man in this locality to raise sugar beets having raised a few for stock several years before the factory was built. He was a loyal supporter of this industry and was the agricultural superintendent for the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company for a number of years.

He always gave his influence in cooperating in the furtherance of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community.

He was always a great believer in the future of Idaho. Personally he found how great the resources and advantages of the state were in which he had maintained his home since the territorial epoch of its history. He served a term in the Idaho State Legislature from 1910 to 1911.

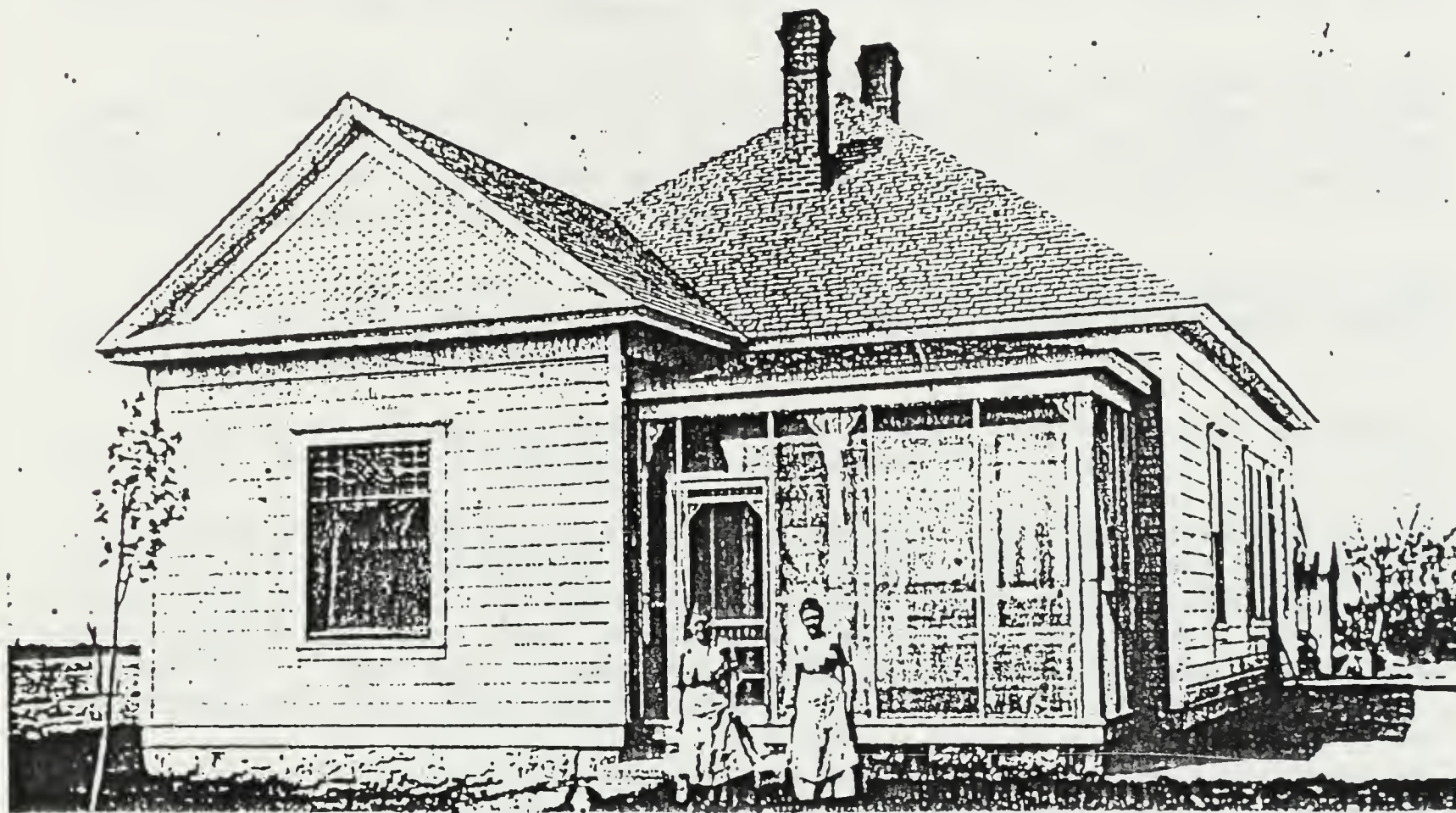
In addition to being chosen as a counselor to the bishop of Wilford Ward in 1893, he was made the bishop in 1898. He was made the Stake Superintendent of Religion Class in the Stake for several years. As an ambassador of truth he filled two missions, one to Kentucky in 1895 for two and a half years and one for six months to the Central States in 1914. He also spent one winter in Egin Bench doing missionary work.

At the time of his death on November 15, 1928, he was a member of the High Council of the Fremont Stake of Zion. He had been in this position for twenty-four years. He served for years as the President of the High Priests Quorum and supervisor over the lesser priesthood in the Fremont Stake.

This noble couple, George and Lucinda Pincock, had eleven children of which ten are living: Martha, Lottie, Lucinda, Sanford, Albert, Wealthy, Douglas, John, Lorin, and Mark. Grant passed away at the age of two. They also have thirty-seven grandchildren.

Mark and Lorin Pincock, sons of George A. and Lucinda, were living at home when their father passed away and so the responsibility of caring for their mother and the farm was theirs.

They had cows to milk, calves to feed, and pigs and chickens to care for. Horses were used to farm the land at this time.



Pincock Home Built in 1904

The farm land was producing hay, grain, and beets. The boys worked hard to earn enough money to pay for the necessities of life. Their father and mother had taught them well. Lorin went on a mission to Montana and Canada so Mark was left to take care of the things at home and support the missionary.

Mark married LaRee Smith, the daughter of James Albert Smith and Jessie Walters, in January of 1932. He brought his new bride to the farm to live. They were partners in taking care of his mother, the farm, and raising children.

In July of 1937 Lucinda Pincock deeded the farm to her son Mark and his wife LaRee. This couple witnessed many plantings and harvesting of beets, wheat, and potatoes. Some years they didn't earn a large amount of money but they were happy.

One harvest season, Mark and his brother were overcome from dust as they were putting the potatoes in the cellar. They were rushed to the doctor in Rexburg and given shots to keep them breathing right. This caused some serious discussion and decisions to be made about staying on the farm. The doctor suggested that Mark go to Arizona to a climate more suitable for people with breathing problems. The farm was sold to Ed and Lou Johnson in 1942.

Improvements were made in weed control and leveling the land. There were also improvements in the irrigation. Buildings were built to shelter the machinery.

In November, 1965 Ed Johnson died. George and Faye Peterson came to live with Lucinda and continue the farming. In March, 1966 the farm and property was deeded to George and Faye Johnson Peterson. Their children assisted in the planting and harvesting at the appropriate times of the year.

There were always weeds and dandelions that needed to be killed. As new products came on the market they were used until most of the weeds were controlled.

The main crops raised now were wheat, barley, and alfalfa. The farm land was being surface irrigated.

When the Teton Dam broke loose in 1976 the land was cleared of debris and then irrigated by wheel lines. The ditches and large holes were filled in and water lines were installed for the sprinkling system. New buildings had to be built and the lawn replanted. The silo that was built by George Pincock was left standing and is a land mark today.

George P. and Faye Johnson Peterson are living on this farm of 160 acres thus there has been continuous ownership within the same family for a little over one hundred years, 1887-1991.

Charles Saurey

LeRoy Saurey, son of Charles, wrote in his memories, "I always had chores to do after walking home from school. I fed pigs, milked cows and always had sheep to care for. I had to get the firewood and kindling ready for the cookstove where my mother would bake at least six loaves of bread every day. It took a lot of planting, harvesting, cooking, and baking for our family of ten children.

"We also had many boarders, hired men and cow punchers stay in our home. We couldn't drive to super markets, walk in the next room to search through a deep freeze or touch the buttons on a microwave oven when we were hungry.

"I know how an apple orchard got started and how important it was in my day to preserve these precious foods for long winter days."

His father, Charles, was born in Murray, Utah, on February 13, 1862. His parents had crossed over the broad waters of the Atlantic Ocean from Switzerland. When they arrived in Utah they pursued the vocations of farming and carpentry.

Before he was nineteen years old Charles was engaged in the construction of the Utah Northern Railroad through Idaho. He did this for three consecutive years doing faithful and appreciated service.

Charles came to the Eastern Idaho area near Rexburg with the second company of Mormon settlers from Utah in June, 1883. He settled on a homestead of 160 acres on a very uncivilized plot in what is now known as Hibbard.

He grubbed sagebrush, made ditches, and cleared the land with horses and hand plows. He began at once the work of developing and improving the land thus commencing the farming and stock raising departments of agriculture.

Of immediate concern was the supplying of water to his farm land. This was a priority for each of the new homesteaders in the valley if they wanted their farm to be able to produce. In an effort to accomplish this goal he assisted in pioneering and laying the foundation for the building of irrigation canals and ditches in his community.

Charles and his brother-in-law and neighbor, Nicholas Sommer, lived on flour flap jacks for two weeks while digging ditches by hand.

When they took time off to travel and buy food supplies they went by horse and wagon through the desert and sagebrush to the store located in Roberts (Market Lake), Idaho.

Charles, his brother Fred Saurey, and Josiah Hendricks were the first three men who settled in the desert conditions in the area which later became known as the Island Ward. It remained under this name until January, 1904, when the name was changed to Hibbard Ward. It was named after Bishop George Hibbard who was the bishop of the ward from 1895-1907.

He built the first house in Hibbard. It was a little log house near the beet dump so he could live close to his farm.

Charles and Laura Barber were married September 17, 1886. He built a three room log house close to the house occupied presently by LeRoy. This log house stayed for many years.

The new couple planted cherry trees, apple trees, plum trees, poplar shade trees, pine trees, raspberry plants, and strawberry plants. The pine trees are still standing in LeRoy's yard today. This was all done after grubbing the sage brush on our homestead.

The water well was behind the house where LeRoy lives now. Water had to be drawn out with a rope and pulley so washing clothes and dishes could be done. This well supplied their drinking water too.

One sleepy morning when Roy's (LeRoy) mother was ready to go out and bring water to the house, she saw a lynx cat right by the well. The cat showed its teeth and really growled at her. She backed into the house and waited until the cat had gone back into the sage brush area. It was not uncommon for bobcats and lynx to scratch through the dirt chicken coop roof and pull chickens out to eat.

Roy's mother and his oldest sister, Rose, made all the butter for the family. Laura and Rose would go by horse and buggy and sell butter and eggs to Richman's Grocery (where Charley's Girl dress shop is located today.)

The home where Roy lives today and all of his life was built out of bricks that were kilned on the banks of the Snake River. His parents moved into this house in November, 1901. Three of his older sisters were born there as well as himself. The house has been remodeled and rooms have been added on since 1901 but he has retained his early childhood memories.

His father built a chicken coop, a smokehouse (where meat was cured and stored), a large barn, and a granary. These buildings were still intact until the Teton Dam broke in 1976 and flooded the home and property.

The house was cleaned up and redecorated after the flood destruction. The house and all of its walls were constructed of brick and it withstood the raging waters quite well.

In his boyhood days, Roy can remember many trappers and coyote men who would stay in the house. These trappers would come after catching their prey in the "lavies" (lava rock areas.) They would call this house the "Half Way Hotel." It didn't matter to Roy's mother and dad if it was a Sunday, Monday, or holiday, they would always furnish meals and a place to sleep for these strangers.

One Christmas night a man who had a team of dogs and fur pelts came to their door. He explained, "I can't go on any further." They fed him and his dogs and gave the dogs part of the barn to sleep in. The man had a comfortable room in the house with plenty of quilts and pillows. The next morning he told Charles and Laura, "I slept like a king!"

There were many Indians who would stay near the river bottoms. Charles would have a lot of flour stored especially in the fall of the year after a large threshing of grain. The Indians would come and say, "We want flour." Charles and Laura would always give them flour.

Many neighbors would come for this important and necessary staple. They would say, "We know that Mr. and Mrs. Saurey can give us flour."

School teachers were yearly boarders at the Saury home. The school house was east of Roy's house and he and Hyrum Sommer would always walk to and from school together. Many afternoons as they were coming from school the mail man and his horse would meet the boys. He hoped that Roy and Hyrum would have some extra lunch left over from their lunch buckets.

Roy started his own sheep herd while he was still in elementary school. He cared for them faithfully and took pride shearing time came and little baby lambs were born in the spring months. These lambs and the baby calves were kept very cozy in the barn near the home. This barn could tell quite a history of the events that took place inside its warm and strong walls.

A carpenter, Charles, and two of Charles five sons built the barn in 1895. Roy's older brother, Heber, would drive a team of horses and a wagon to Rexburg to buy lumber. It cost about twenty-five dollars a thousand feet. Heber traveled on dirt roads and it took at least an hour to make the trip from home to Rexburg and back.

In the early days there were twelve head of horses and their colts in the barn. The horses were used for working the farm land. There was also a large harness room in the barn. The hay loft has been in use since 1895 and stored loose hay. Today, it stores bales of hay for calves and sheep. There have been many artists stop at the roadside to paint and photograph this old structure.

Roy raised sheep and helped on the farm until he was twenty-one. Then he was asked if he wanted to serve an LDS mission by Bishop Joseph Rigby. Roy's father asked him, "Do you want a new car or a mission?" Roy chose a mission. He was soon on his way to the Central States. He served from November, 1927 to March, 1930. During this time his father and brother, Levi, continued tending his sheep.

When Roy arrived home he decided to purchase a new Star car. This was the first sedan in Hibbard. He sold seventy head of his sheep to pay for this car. It didn't have a heater in it, but, it sure was warmer than riding a horse.

Roy drove his mother to Rexburg twice a day to the doctor when she was taking insulin shots for her diabetes. Roy also remembers taking his parents to Bishop Hibbard's funeral in his new Star car.

Recreation included going to dances each week. The dances didn't cost much especially compared to the cost today. Twenty-five cents was probably the cost for admission as he remembers. A bottle of soda pop would be a dime and a sandwich about twenty-five cents.

Sometimes they didn't even have to go out of their home to go dancing. They would call a dance "Happy Canyon Dances." There would be an orchestra come Egin, Parker, and Archer. The dances were held in the living room and kitchen during the winter months.

Charles had a piano and Roy remembers one of his school teachers playing the piano. The music was great.

Riverside Gardens was a popular dancing place for the entire Upper Snake River Valley. One July evening Roy and his good friend, Bob Ricks, were looking the girls over at Riverside. The one girl who had attracted Roy was a pretty, auburn haired school teacher, Genevieve Anderson. She was from the neighboring community of Independence.

Roy and Genevieve did a lot of dancing and dating. It was five years later before they were married. The five years were during the Depression and transportation wasn't as convenient as it is now. Roy recalls many trips made on his horse to ride to Shelton, Ririe, or Teton to see "his girl," Genevieve. With her teaching school around the area and this being before the purchase of his car, the horse was his only means of transportation.

Roy and Genevieve were married on June 3, 1935. They traveled to the Salt Lake Temple which took a full day then even in a car. They lived in the house where Roy lives now. His parents were living there too and they enjoyed getting to know Roy's new bride and sharing her delicious cooking.

"From white top buggies and surrey buggies to the trucks and trailers, I have seen a lot of things happen and change," says Roy. "I started hauling livestock for many people from 1942 to 1972 along with my farming. My good friend, Al Holmes, built my first semi-trailer for me." He said many times that if he ever needed anything repaired, Al could fix it.

On July 26, 1991, Roy will be eighty-five years old. He still tends his little flock of sheep at least twice a day. He takes great pride in his '41 Dodge pickup and his shiny, red '47 tractor. He currently grows hay, grain, barley, and some potatoes on his farm.

Roy says, "From a sugar beet dump down by the Snake River from me to air conditioned farm equipment the farm is not the same as it was one hundred and eight years ago. But my memories of thinning beets, pitching hay, and hauling hay will stay with me.

"Many happy occasions and meals were the scene in my home years ago. Today, my two daughters, son-in-law, seven grandchildren, and two great grandchildren help make birthdays and holidays special for me in my same yard and home.

"The moose, elk, and deer roam through my fields and the river bottoms and the coyote howls at night, Hibbard will always be home for me."

Peter Olaf Carlson

Peter Olaf Carlson and Cathrina Maria (Mary) Anderson were both born in 1844 in Sweden and married in 1873. He was a skilled carpenter and shipbuilder.

The dream of many in Europe in those days was to immigrate to America. Peter arranged to bring his family (Mary and children, Carl Titus and Tillie Alma) to the land of promise through money obtained from the Perpetual Immigration Fund of the LDS Church. He was accompanied by his brother, Frederick Neils Carlson, and Mary's brother, Otto Anderson, and their families.

They took the ship from Sweden to England and then on to America. They disembarked in New York City. They then traveled by train to Nebraska and visited with relatives before going on to Utah and Cache Valley. Peter Olaf and his family settled in Smithfield where he had a small acreage and perused his profession of carpentry.

Three children were born to the family in Smithfield, Samuel Peter who died in 1884, Ida Marian born in 1886, and Selma Hen Laura (Laura Selma) born in 1890. The lure of a better life was always beckoning and in the summer of 1889, Peter, Fred Carlson, and Otto Anderson came to the Snake River Valley and located homestead sites.

They returned to Cache Valley for the winter and the next year joined other families coming to the Lorenzo and Lyman areas. They made the trip in June, 1890, when Laura, the second owner of the land, was six months old. They crossed the river at Lorenzo on the ferry or ford and settled on the north side on the pre chosen sites. They considered their home address as being at Lorenzo.

That summer they fenced pasture land and built a dugout home in a dirt bank at the west end of the homestead. Each year they cleared more land by cutting the cottonwoods, grubbing the stumps and brush from the land, and burning. The children often mentioned the smell of the smoke in summer and fall.

Peter was a small man and to compensate for the physical exhaustion of the above mentioned work, he would take a ten to fifteen minute nap immediately after the noon meal thus gaining the energy to continue the days work. He allowed an individual to cut timber and put a sawmill on the Bannock Jim Slough to help clear the land.

By 1900 Peter had a pine log home built. It is two stories with two large rooms on the main floor and two in the attic with a lean-to containing two additional rooms and a pantry. The farm



Peter Olaf Carlson Home

included a granary, horse barn, cow barn, and poultry coop with additional corrals and sheds a distance away near a dependable spring. Three of these buildings are still standing.

He raised a variety of livestock including horses, sheep, hogs, and cattle. He had milk cows and Mary churned butter and made cheese to be sold at the mercantile at Lorenzo. They also bartered eggs for merchandise. The main crops were hay and grain for the livestock.

The Carlson's planted a large orchard and berry patch. They had many apple and plum trees as well as using the wild currants and hawthorne berries to add variety to the larder. The fruits and vegetables were dried or canned for later use. Rhubarb root was dried for laxative and other herbs prepared for ailments during the year.

The deep freezing winters several years ago (about 1970) killed all of the plum trees and most of the apples. There were fourteen plum trees to begin with. The last of the apple trees went last year (1989).

In the early days there were no ready markets and it was an all day trip to take oats and barley to Market Lake (Roberts) for supplies or to have wheat ground into flour. This trip entailed ferrying or fording the Snake River twice each way. A trip to Eagle Rock (Idaho Falls) took two or three days with food and a bed roll taken along.

Money was always scarce and every cent that came into the house was put into a sugar bowl to pay for the taxes when they came due.

As times changed and markets became available Peter raised grains for sale and then he planted potatoes. At the time of his

death in 1921 he had about eighty-five acres under cultivation and the rest of the homestead was in pasture.

After his death the homestead was divided into two farms. Laura, Peter's daughter, received one part and her sister and sister's husband, Ida and Albert Scott, the other. This homestead lies within the middle of a country block so six acres of land were traded for a triangular piece by the main road. This piece was to be used for a home lot. The third owner, Gaylen and Lois Pond, built their home there.

Laura's farm was rented first to Johnny Weber, then to Melvin Williams, and then to John Nelson. Gaylen and Lois Pond started running it in 1955. It was always rented on a share crop basis with hay, grain, and potato rotation on it. Lois cannot recall that sugar beets were ever raised on it.

Improvements were made through the years. Constant was the leveling done in the 1950's and the latest done in the summer of 1989. In 1974 they started renting the farm to Larry Hill who is currently farming it.

Galen and Lois built their home in 1964 on what was then Brush Lane. It is now West 6800 South. They raised their family there. The family consists of: Glenna Lois Hudman of Idaho Falls, Laurene Rae Erickson of Spokane, Washington, Deborah Kaye Freeman, and Royal Gaylen Pond of Rexburg. For six years Royal and his wife Nola lived in a trailer home on the farm and their two children were born there. Deborah Freeman and her three children are living with us now. They represent the fifth generation to live and work on the old homestead, experience the woods, fish the Bannock Jim Slough, and have picnics and outings that we all have enjoyed.

Lois states, "I am truly glad my grandparents decided to leave Sweden to find the 'good life' in America and that they homesteaded in this beautiful valley."

The Rigby Family Ranch

Harold Rigby has lived on and been a part of the land that has been in the Rigby name for over one hundred years. It was homesteaded by Joseph E. Rigby and the land has been operated by his decedents ever since.

Joseph had the most to do with the clearing off the sage brush and the actual building of the canals and ditches to the property. He told of working with his team of horses helping other neighbors build the consolidated canal from its start to finish. He also helped build the canal which is needed to water the same farm the Island Ward (Hibbard) uses.

Through the century there have been good years and bad years but with the help of the members of the family the farm is still in the hands of the decedents of the original homesteader.

Harold was born just across the road from the property his dad farmed with Joseph. He has seen the farm change and produce many crops. It will produce a crop of alfalfa, wheat, barley, potatoes, and oats. If cared for properly it will produce a good crop each year.

My grandfather, at one time, owned one thousand, one hundred head of sheep, one hundred and fifty head of cattle, and farmed six hundred acres of dry farm land. But times went bad and he lost everything except for the original 160 acres of the homestead.

As his grandfather grew older his eye-sight got so bad he could hardly see.

Lester Rigby then took over the place and with his family raised cattle and farmed until he died. They lived in the same home that Joseph built on the homestead. During his life time he remodeled the home really fixing it up. He put in a furnace and a new interior. He improved the farm by scraping it and making it even more productive.

Soon Lester retired although he stayed in the same home until he passed away. He always had a feeling of a sense of responsibility to his family and to his ancestors.

Lester had expanded the farm. He owned his own farm which he farmed in conjunction with his father. He helped his father farm forty acres of the original one hundred and sixty acres. Then he had another one hundred and forty acres that was used as pasture for his cattle. This made it possible for two of his sons to continue in the farming business.

Harold's Uncle Alvin bought eighty acres from Joseph on which he built a home to raise his children. Most of his children were born there. Later he decided to sell the eighty acres to Harold and his brother.

Alden, Harold, and their dad, Lester, were farming one hundred twenty of the original one hundred and sixty acres when Joseph was nearing his retirement. He was having the problem with his eyes and was forced to have them operated on. He sold forty acres to Claude which was the rest of the one hundred and sixty of the original homestead.

Harold's brother Alden took over the farm that their dad had bought and on which the kids had been raised. Harold took over his grandfathers homestead. So we have been able to farm it over the many years.

Now Harold has a boy who is farming with him and doing a great job. The son is living in the old home on the Rigby homestead.

The Rigby family has been farming the old homestead for five generations: William F. Rigby, Joseph E. Rigby, Lester Rigby, Harold L. Rigby, and Bart R. Rigby.

Harold states, "I am proud of this great heritage I have. What an important part each has played in obtaining it. The clearing of sage brush, the improvements that have been made, and now to see the crops that can be raised."

He also commented favorably about the means which are used now to raise the crops, the source of their needed water, and how he likes the area in which he can live and raise his family

He further comments, "As I look around the area in which my great-grandfather came and worked so hard in planning and settling these many good areas, it makes me feel good. The churches that are now built, the schools, and to have Ricks College has taken a lot of effort. Not only by one but by many good, hard working pioneers who came to this great Upper Snake River Valley. I give them all a great deal of credit for a job well done."

During his life time he can remember how his father and grandfather helped to build the road past the Rigby farm. They would hitch up four head of horses to slush scrapers and with the help of neighbors they built a pad for a road all the way into the Hibbard area.

Many days of hard work were done compared to the use of the equipment being used today. The farmers had to keep the irrigation systems going along with their farming, milking cows, hauling hay, and topping off sugar beets. At that time they just didn't know any different. At haying time it took everybody as one to run the Jackson Fork. One or even two would do the stacking. One would be on the derrick horse and at least a couple would be in the field to pitch the hay on the hay racks.

The modern improvements in farming have been a marvel to Harold. There has been tremendous progress in the way hay, grain, and potatoes have been harvested.

William Porter Squires

William Porter Squires was born in 1864 in Brigham City, Utah and became a pioneer of the Snake River Valley. He is quoted as saying, "...came to Idaho in the spring of 1885 on an adventure that seemed like a good one."

The fifteen in his party traveled via the old Eagle Rock (Idaho Falls) to Market Lake (Roberts) road. They then turned east to go around the buttes near the old Carter ranch and make their

way on to Lyman. He states, "...in a journey that took more than twelve days by covered wagon."

William took out his homestead in March, 1885, and eight months later he brought his bride, Zelpah Young, to the farm to live. The farm was located on the eastern side of Archer near the edge of the Rexburg Bench.

The old Squires dugway up to the top of Rexburg Bench took some of the original homestead. It was built around 1900. Later forty acres were sold from the original homestead to a neighbor for much needed funds.

William sold the farm to his two sons, Glen and Milton, in the 1930's. Milton later sold his half. Glen's wife Elizabeth (Bessie) still lives on the remaining sixty acres of the homestead.

Grains, alfalfa, potatoes, and sugar beets have been produced from the land. The farm sustained a cattle herd for many years.

None of the original buildings remain. The crab apple trees and the black willow planted by William Squires still blow in the Idaho winds.

History Of The Summers Farm

John Charles Summers was living in Unitah, Utah, in 1887 while working for the railroad. The building of the Utah Northern Railroad to Montana brought John to the Rexburg area. He was interested in finding some property to purchase so on an off day he checked out the area for available property.

While in the Burton area he came upon a Mr. Dye who had already built a nice log cabin on his property. John was especially interested in the cabin because he had a wife and two children. After visiting for a time John offered Mr. Dye two hundred dollars for the cabin and the right to homestead on the property. There was 160 acres. Mr. Dye accepted John's offer.

In November, 1887, John moved his family to Idaho. It took three weeks for them to arrive at their new home. When they got to the home they found that some cattle had found an open door and made a real mess of the cabin. It took a lot of cleaning but the cabin was made liveable.

Water had to be carried from the Texas Slough for quite a while. It was felt that the ground water was too deep down for them to dig a well. After a year of carrying their water it was decided to try to dig a well. It only took half a day of digging to find good water.

The family lived in the cabin for twenty-three years. Five of their seven children were born in the cabin. In 1910 they built a new brick home which is still on the property where Brett Summers, a great-grandson of John Charles, is currently living with his family.

Ben Summers, the youngest of John and Mary Summers' children, took over the farm after returning from an LDS mission to England in 1926. Ben worked very hard on the farm. He tells of his neighbors who visited him trying to discourage a farming operation on the property. They said it was too rough and run down. This only made Ben more determined to farm the land.

He bought a scraper and tried to level the land. This project was not too successful. There was just too much rock and sub-water in this former river bottom land. Ben eventually purchased eighty acres of adjoining land which brought the total acreage to two hundred and forty acres. Ben knew the place would not become a good producing farm unless it was drained and leveled. With the help of the Soil Conservation Service and the Federal Land Bank, a drain ditch was built and the entire farm was leveled.

Ben had been acquiring Holstein cows and had converted the old log cabin into a milking barn. The cows were milked by hand for several years. Soon the milking machine became available and Ben purchased one. The cows didn't appreciate the new machine especially in our climate and the first time or two of milking turned into a real circus.

In 1948 Ben built a new grade A dairy facility. He was very proud of it and it made the dairying much easier.

In 1962 Ben campaigned for the Madison County Assessor position and he won. He leased the farm to his sons, Ross and Lyle. They also purchased the cows.

Ross eventually bought out Lyle's share. In 1963 he purchased the farm from Ben. Ben left the farm in good condition when he moved having worked very hard and sacrificed a lot to get it that way.

In 1976 a new inclosed dairy facility was built. The Teton Dam Flood hit at that time and caused a great amount of damage. There were places on the farm where the water was ten to twelve feet deep. The cattle were turned out when the warning came and they all headed for dry ground. The cattle were not very smart because they went to the lowest part of the farm. They all had to swim but they all reached safety.

When the power was restored the milking went on as usual. There was water running through the barn as the cows were being milked.

The new dairy facility was completed in the winter of 1977. In the fall of 1979 a fire destroyed all of the shed and caused

extensive damage to the milking barn. About eighty cows also died in the fire. With the help of a lot of people the facility was rebuilt and more cows were purchased.

The farm is currently being operated by Ross and his son, Brett. The farm has expanded to four hundred seventy acres. Alfalfa and barley are the principle crops and one hundred forty-five cows are milked three times a day.

William Ruthvin Westover

On March 1, 1883, Ruth Althea Rowe and Willlliam Ruthvin Westover were married in the Endowment house in Salt Lake City, Utah. Ruth and William had been courting for seven years before they married. William was a hard worker and was helping his mother since her husband and died and left her with five children to raise.

Their first child was born in a small cabin in late 1883. Later that year they moved to Cabin, Idaho where they worked hard to make a life for themselves and their baby boy. In February, 1886, they returned to Mendon, Utah, for the birth of their second child. Shortly after the birth of their second son they moved to Rexburg, Idaho. Their sons were William Ernest and Edwin Arthur.

Some time before the Westover's came to Rexburg, William's sister, Emma Jane, and her husband, Walter Paul, had arrived to take up a homestead in the area. Unforseen problems arose and they were in danger of losing what they had accomplished. So William and his family came to Rexburg and took over Walter's claim.

Later William gave back to Walter approximately thirty acres of the one hundred acre section. Today that thirty acres is owned by Mack Shirley. He, his wife Shanna, and their children have a lovely home on this property.

Like many homesteads at that time the ground was rough and covered with sagebrush. The first two or three years they raised little more than they consumed. They were unable to clear the ground and provide the needed water for a full size farm operation. In spite of this they were industrious.

At first they built a one room house with a dirt roof where they lived for several years before building a four room house.

They were very thrifty and worked hard to provide the necessities of life. Flour was acquired from wheat and that was given in exchange for work at the threshing season. If it wasn't for their two cows they would have found it impossible to exist.

The mosquitoes were so thick at times that it was necessary to eat with one hand and fight the pesky insects with the other. Many times they were discouraged and depressed.

In spite of these hardships they were devout members of the LDS Church and paid an honest tithing. It was not long until they began to realize some rewards for the hardships which they endured.

While living in Rexburg seven more children were added to the Westover family. They were Floyd, Ray, Hazel, Arnold, Zena, Myrtle, and Lorin. Lorin was the first baby delivered by Doctor Lorin Farr Rich and was given his name. Hazel died in 1895 at about two years of age.

Times were hard with the sagebrush growing everywhere and those mosquitoes being very troublesome. Food was not easy to draw from the clay soil of the farm. But honesty, perseverance, love and faith were strong in their pioneer background. Diligence prevailed and in October, 1903, William Ruthvin Westover completed and signed the final papers of his homestead. Thus the remaining one hundred thirty acres were his free and clear.

Worry, hard work, and physical problems had taken their toll though and only eight days later William died leaving his wife and eight children to fend for themselves. The youngest, Lorin, was only fifteen months old, alone and fatherless in what was still a pioneer town.

In 1904 the family was struck with typhoid fever. Ruth's health was not good and many times she was hospitalized during the next ten years until she too died on April 7, 1914. The family was left as orphans in the pioneer community.

During their mother's illness the small children were sent to aunts and uncles and the older children took over the responsibility of the farm. In 1907 or 1908 an aunt and uncle moved to the ranch taking over. They sold all the equipment and stock.

The older boys, who were married, then returned home to take over again and help with the caring of the younger children. They ran the farm during the season and worked out whenever work was available.

Beginning in 1914 or 1915 Ray and Arnold Westover helped at the Rexburg cemetery. They were in charge of building the vaults. In 1918 during the flu epidemic they were sextons for the cemetery where many people were buried who had died of the flu epidemic.

Winters were hard and school was difficult to get to but all of the family went. Usually they went through the field to the south and cross over the frozen Teton River in a horse drawn sled to get into town. In the summer they went swimming in the same river they crossed on ice in the winter.

During World War II twenty-one grandsons and one granddaughter of this family served in the armed forces. All twenty-two came home from the war intact. All served their country honorably.

Lorin Westover served as the water master of the Teton Island Canal during World War II. His father had helped build it.

Arnold Westover served in the bishopric of the Rexburg 2nd LDS Ward and Ray Westover served as Ward Clerk of that ward for many years.

Arnold moved away during World War II to find a job for himself and maybe a place to build a life for his family. He ended in Washington State where he was a carpenter for many years.

Ray stayed in Rexburg and operated the farm. Lorin then bought the farm and began his operation.

There are Westover marriages, births, and deaths in all the church records throughout Rexburg. The school records will also contain Westovers until the most recent years.

In 1979 the grandchildren and great-grandchildren gathered to organize and build a family recreation lodge in honor of this pioneer family. The land was donated to the family organization by Lorin Westover, the last holder of the family farm. It is located south and east of the Rexburg cemetery.

The family organization has developed the land to a nice area for our family gathering. We have a beautiful building and lots of room for everyone and for children to run and play on.

The remaining acres of Lorin's part of the farm are still owned by the Westover family. It is being farmed today. The crop on the farm is grains, alfalfa, and field peas. The farm is still in the family and has been since the homestead.

BONNEVILLE COUNTY

Alphonzo Bert Simmons

The story of this century farm had its beginnings with a young couple, Sarah Jane Starkey who was born February 1, 1864 in Drointon, England and Alphonzo Bert Simmons who was born July 3, 1861 in Uintah, Utah. Sarah Jane came to America in 1880 at the age of seventeen and proceeded west to Salt Lake City. While visiting with friends in Hooper, Utah, she became acquainted with Alphonzo and soon they were planning their wedding. They were married on March 6, 1884, in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Adventure and logic were present in this young couple. They had been renting a farm in Hooper but wanted a farm of their own. Their stake was sponsoring a settlement in the Snake River Valley. They had talked about moving there. Bert, as he was called, had previously helped move his mother and half-brothers and sisters to a place which was along a stream called Willow Creek. He liked this area and had selected a piece of land which he thought he would like to have.

Their decision was made. They loaded their wagon with their personal possessions, household supplies, cutting starts of shade and fruit trees, berry bushes, and seed grain. Then accompanied by their two little daughters they departed their home and friends in Utah and proceeded north to Idaho.

They arrived in the Willow Creek area in Idaho in 1887. They built their first home in a corner of this century farm. It was a small, two-room log building with a dirt floor. It was in this home on March 8, 1888, where the mother of the assembler of this article, Roy A. Jensen, was born. The day before she was born a wood floor was installed in this little log cabin.

Alphonzo filed homestead rights on February 29, 1888, for a quarter section of land, 160 acres. Long hours of hard work was required to prepare the land for planting of field crops. Tall sagebrush had to be "railed" off and burned. The land had to be leveled by shovel and slip scraper. Canals and ditches had to be built to irrigate the crops and livestock had to be raised and cared for.

This was work requiring hard human effort and commitment. Neighbor families worked together pooling their resources to accomplish the building of the canal systems which brought the life giving water to their crops. This was a time of sharing or working together to accomplish a need for the good of all. This was also a time of babies being born, of families being raised, and of schools and church houses being built. Such was the life of Grandpa and Grandma Simmons as they put down their roots on their farm. A man could not be an island to himself in this pioneer heritage.

Five years after filing his "homestead papers" and complying with all of the requirements the land received its patent and its ownership was given to Bert Simmons. President Grover Cleveland signed the transfer of ownership papers. The initial cost of the land was \$1.25 an acre which was paid to the government.

The early farms were diversified. Grandpa raised oats, wheat, alfalfa, potatoes, and pasture. Ducks, geese, chickens, horses, cows, pigs, and sheep were raised on this farm. An orchard was planted from the cutting starts of the trees and bushes they had brought from Utah.

He started his herd of sheep by raising bum lambs and taking care of sick ewes which were given to him as the big herds of sheep were being trailed from Utah to summer pasture in Montana. He had good horses and took good care of them. This was a necessity for without good horses the farm work could not be accomplished.

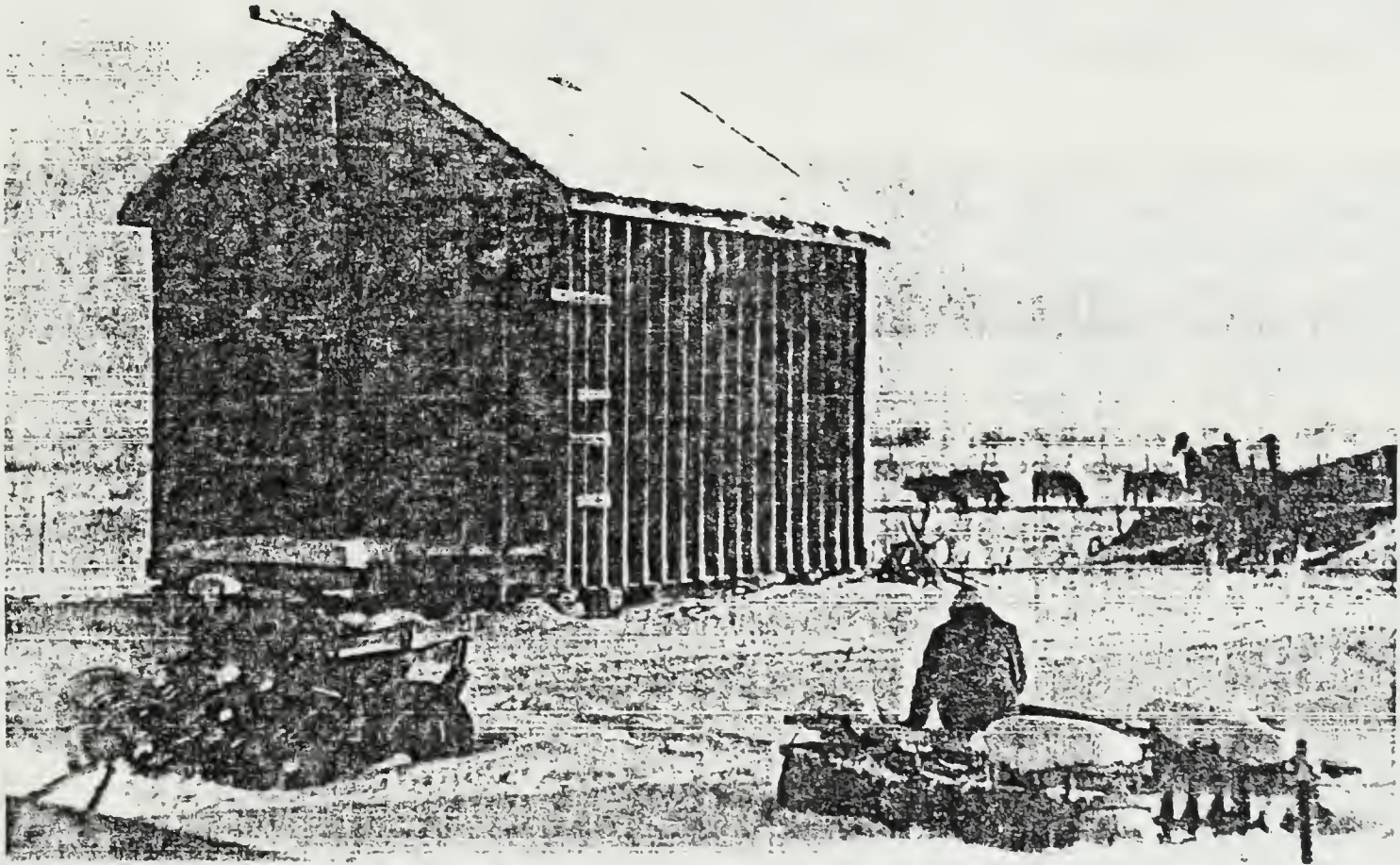
Cows were raised for the milk and cream they produced and the meat they furnished. Butter was made from the cream skimmed from the overnight milk. The chickens furnished the eggs to go into the foods prepared and the breakfast meals. Grandpa also liked fried chicken. He was an expert shot with his old "22" and when a chicken dinner was wanted he would select out the unlucky one and would shoot its head off. He didn't waste ammunition nor meat.

Pioneer life was hard. Days of discouragement had to be overcome by commitment and strength of character. Only the strongest could survive and progress. To help each other many families worked together to establish schools and churches.

Their entertainment was family visits, community dances, parties, and their Sunday church services. They built bonds of service one to another.

Grandpa and Grandma in their lifetime continued to build upon the life of service to others. Grandpa was made the Bishop of the Willow Creek Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (the Mormon Church) in 1888. He served in this capacity for twenty-one years. The payment of tithing was one of the commandments of the church and the bishop of the ward was the one responsible for receiving the tithing and sending it on to the church headquarters in Salt Lake City.

Pioneer families did not have the currency with which to pay their tithing but they could pay their tithing "in kind." It was common for them to take every tenth load of hay to the bishop's place, one bushel of grain out of every ten to go to the tithing granary, or eggs, butter, etc., to pay their tithing. Grandpa would sell this produce and send the money to the Salt Lake City church headquarters. In 1983 the tithing granary was torn down because it was becoming what was legally called "an attractive nuisance."



Tithing Granary On Bishop Simmons Farm

Grandma also made her life one of service and help to others. Sickness and new babies were common to pioneer families. Hospital facilities and doctors were scarce and most times not affordable. In her youth she wanted to become a nurse and now as a pioneer mother she gained from first hand knowledge the great need for someone trained in nursing and health care.

Though it was difficult and hard she enrolled in a study and training course for nurses. Her first studying was done at home from the books she was able to obtain. She attended classes in Idaho Falls and at a hospital in Salt Lake City and graduated to become a practical nurse and a practicing mid-wife. She worked closely with the doctors in Idaho Falls and with a distinguished woman physician, Dr. Ellis R. Shipp, of Utah. She taught sanitation and cleanliness believing that the lack of them were responsible for a lot of the diseases and epidemics present. Records were not kept as to the number of new babies which were first held in her arms serving as a mid-wife but they were in the hundreds. Grandpa and Grandma lived to help others.

In 1907 a new two-story brick home was built on the west end of the farm. Its architecture and construction were similar to others being built at that time. Native lumber and brick were used in its construction. It served as a home not only for my grandparents but also a second home for their visiting grandchildren.

Beside this home on the farmstead was a large barn with a hay loft and stalls for the horses and milk cows. Pole corrals surrounded the barn and other utility buildings. An irrigation ditch wound its way from the east end of the farm westward toward the new farmstead. It ended by entering an acreage of orchard, garden, and lawns.

Bordering the west of the farmstead was the Farmers Friend Canal that Bert helped construct. Near and in this canal, the kids were told, dwelt old "Bloody Bones." "Bones" would grab and eat up any unsuspecting young kids as they got too near the canal. No one really ever saw "Bloody Bones" but neither did most of us "kids" ever doubt the authenticity of the story. It kept many of the younger children away from the waters of the canal.

In the 1930's Bert's health deteriorated and ownership of his farm changed with them dividing their land between their living children. The homestead was divided equally between Alice, mother of the author, and Uncle Elmer, who lived in Manti, Utah. During the war years Elmer wanted to sell his portion and the parents of the author bought it.

With the farm now being combined in one unit there was some serious reconstructive leveling and ditch realignments done. With Bert's death on April 20, 1938, the livestock on the farm was sold or given away. The farm buildings remained and were used for the stabling and caring of the horses that were brought from my father's home place to farm with until tractors replaced them in the farming operations.

Before the war years Roy, the current owner of the property, spent many days as a youth assisting his father on this farm. In 1950 Eileen, his wife, and himself had the opportunity to purchase the farm and so we did. They left their jobs with the Soil Conservation Service at Aberdeen, Idaho and moved onto the farm in March of 1950.

With some money they had saved they purchased, in Aberdeen, a new 1949 Farmall M tractor. Roy drove this tractor northward to their new home. It was certainly a help in our farming operations. They acquired a team of horses, milk cows, pigs, and chickens. Eileen had her first experience of cooking for eighteen hungry threshing crew men in September, 1950. In 1951 they purchased a new A-6 Case combine.

At four o'clock in the morning on Mother's Day in May, 1953, they awoke to the smell of smoke in the upstairs bedroom. Roy quickly picked up his son, Garth, who was two and a half years old,

and Eileen got their daughter, Mary Alice, who was one year old. Together they started down the stairs. Flames were coming through the stairs as they went down. The grandmother was living in the two south rooms on the main floor. It was difficult to wake her and get her to understand that the house was on fire. They finally got her outside but the stress of the fire was too much and she died two weeks later at the age of eighty-nine.

The neighbors and the Ucon Fire Department helped to save many of their possessions. The old home, built in 1907, was burned beyond repair. It had lasted a lifetime and was always filled with love and caring, a tribute to the grandparents, Bert and Sarah, whose lives were spent in service to others.

They built a new home on the northwest corner of the farm in 1953. They enjoyed many years farming this land. They had crops of alfalfa, grain, and pasture. They also had dairy cows, pigs, and chickens. In the late 1950's the dairy cows were replaced by Hereford cattle and Roy began employment at the Atomic Energy Site to complement the farm. For a few years they also raised and sold registered American saddle horses.

The children of Roy and Eileen helped with the farm operations as they were growing up. They were Garth, Mary Alice, Linda, and David. They assisted with the planting, irrigating, and harvesting of the crops. Bales of hay were loaded on the "Hoover" wagon and stacked by hand near the corrals. In the earlier years grain was hauled from the combine in the pickup and stored in the granaries as it was harvested. In the spring they assisted with the dehorning and branding of our calves. Once they had one hundred head of Hereford cows and calves. The farming experiences taught them how to work and to appreciate their accomplishments.

Since 1888 this century farm has been the foundation for many lives. It has seen times of sorrow and times of laughter and happiness. It has seen the horse and buggy, the automobile, the airplane, the space shuttle and the man on the moon. It has seen the day of the pitchfork, shovel, and hoe to the large mechanical implements of planting and harvesting of today. To the many who lived upon it, it taught service, love, hope, and the true value of work. May it always continue to do so in the passing years of time.

William Price

Price Place is what the Centennial farm occupied currently by Warren Dale and Sharon Rockwood was known as it was recorded on the books of the Bureau of Land Management on April 22, 1885, as the homestead of William Price. The farm is located in the Sand Creek area of Iona, Idaho.

Some time prior to that two of William's sons, William Henry aged sixteen and Moroni J. aged fourteen, came to Idaho by way of Soda Springs from Ogden, Utah. They made their way from there to a settlement on the Snake River called Poplar. They stayed overnight at the Stauffer's place. They then proceeded on to Sand Creek, a small natural stream near the settlement of Iona, Idaho.

They were on horseback and driving a herd of horses. This spot along the stream was a good stopping place. While camped they noticed that the soil was fertile and there was an ample supply of water. They decided to stay and made a dug-out home near the bank of this beautiful winding stream.

They grubbed sagebrush and cleared the land for farming. They made many trips back to Ogden for building supplies and brought fruit trees, berry plants, and bushes back which soon provided food and shelter for them. They even had a surplus which was sold. Many years later "Rone" Price and his wife, Mabel, still raised fruit, berries, asparagus, and other vegetables for sale on their Ririe Highway farm.

The two brothers and their father, William Price, were good carpenters and builders. They constructed a large house and many farm buildings. One building was moved from the farm about twelve years ago. This was the red barn that is now an antique shop on the highway from Ririe to Idaho Falls.

The House was made with the natural rock from the area hauled from the rock quarry in back of the big hill of Iona which is just east of the farm. It is now the home of a Price grandson, David "Dick" Haderlie, who is the present owner and was born in the home on August 7, 1909. He has farmed this land ever since.

Upper valley residents recall seeing the Price's baling alfalfa hay in a stationary baler. The hay was hauled to the baler and fed into it. The bales were taken by rail to Utah to be sold. This was such a good cash crop that at one time the whole farm was seeded in alfalfa hay. This crop is still raised on the farm along with wheat and barley. The grains have been a part of the farm from its very beginning.

The Price's helped to construct the irrigation system of the area part of which still serves the farm.

William Henry Price's son, William Lorin Price, purchased the farm from his father as the father had purchased it from the original William Price. He farmed it and then sold it to his sister's son, Dick Haderlie. Dick's daughter, Sharon, and her husband, Warren Dale Rockwood, later purchased this farm from Dick.

Dale has been the farmer of the homestead for thirty-eight years and still was in 1990. He has farmed with his son, Gene Warren, and this summer the operators of the farm were Dale, his son, Lynn Dale, and Gene's son, Bryant Dale age fifteen. That is the crew that is being planned on for the summer of 1991 also.

The farm produces well when properly taken care of. It seems to produce better each year. The current crops are barley, wheat, and alfalfa hay.

Farms are hard work and through the years this family has endured the hardships of all the early pioneers. Dale has both the know how of farming and a love for farming which is needed to make a farm a success. With good health and the help of Lynn and perhaps Bryant or other grandsons, he will farm for many more years.

Wives are an important part of the farming industry. William's wife was Rhoda Jane Stone Price of Ogden but she was born in Donton, England. William Henry Price's wife was Hannah Elizabeth Hancey the daughter of Dr. James and Rachel Simmons Hancey of Hyde Park, Utah. William Lorin's wife was Grace Lufkin the daughter of long time sheriff of Jefferson County, George T. Lufkin and Alice Ann Lufkin. Dick Haderlie's wife Marian is the daughter of Charles N. and Katherine Lee of Idaho Falls. Sharon Rockwood is the wife of Dale. She is the daughter of the Haderlies. Gene Rockwood's wife is Karen Rae the daughter of Robert and Donna Green Branson of Rigby. Lynn Rockwood's wife is Leslie Ann Smout the daughter of Loy James and Velma Freeman Smout of Ririe, Idaho.

Lars And Laura Lund Hanson

Lars and Laura Lund Hanson emigrated from Denmark with their parents and settled in Fountain Green, Utah, in 1863. After they had been married a few years they decided they wanted to come to Idaho to take up a homestead.

On July 25, 1889, with horses pulling a covered wagon along with their two year old son, Ed, and a few belongs they headed for the Snake River Valley in Idaho. They had a Chartes oak stove in their wagon as the major part of the furniture. They lost two of their horse on the way and that made travel much slower. It took them six weeks to get to Eagle Rock where they found two stores, Anderson Brothers and ZCMI.

Lars immediately looked for a place to take up a homestead. He headed east from Eagle Rock and found a 160 acre tract of land covered with sagebrush as tall as trees. Sagebrush that tall suggested very fertile soil.

Their were only a few homesteaders in the Ammon area at that time. The cost of the land was one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. Together the couple set to work first to cut timbers and then to float the logs down the Snake River from Black Canyon to the dry beds. With these logs they were able to build a two room log house that summer. It was important to have proper shelter before winter came. The log house still stands. Several of their children were born there.

Mrs. Hanson knew all the hardships of a pioneer woman being left alone with two little ones and four miles from the nearest neighbor. New years are born where the old year dies. New generations come on and new battles must be won.

In March of 1940 Ray Hanson with his wife, Lena, and their one year old son, Delbert, came back to the old Hanson farm. They moved into the old brick home where Ray was born. They farmed the place until Ray died in 1949.

Delbert and his mother continue to live in the home but they sold the milk cows and are now renting the farm out.

Lena married Al Leinweber in 1951. He worked at the Sugar Factory but was able to take over the running of the farm.

Since 1980 the place has been rented out. Al and Lena are still living in the home. All of the children are married and most of them have moved away. They experienced the farm life in their growing up years. Our farm was all into potatoes this year and under a sprinkling system.

Laura Lund Hanson passed away September, 1937.

Lars Hanson died at nearly eighty-five years old in December, 1945.

John Johnson

In July, 1888, John Johnson came to Idaho with some friends. The immense span of valuable land gave him a deep desire to homestead some of it for his own. He filed on 160 acres.

Good neighbors helped him cut logs for the first log cabin on the property. The logs were cut near the Anderson Dam and then rafted downstream. The logs were tied together making a raft and a means of getting them down the river. Once when the raft tipped over they men lost all of their supplies, shoes, clothes, and bedding. The logs were saved when the raft lodged on a shallow part of the river. The logs were hauled with a team and wagon to the homestead site. A one-room log house was built from these logs.

John was living in Utah before his trip to Idaho to stay permanently. In order to keep current on the claim for the homestead it was required that he sleep periodically on the property. Every few weeks he left his teaching job in Utah and made a trip to Idaho to stay on the homestead.

It was in 1893 before he got married and moved his new bride, Matilda Howard, to Idaho. Imagine the feeling of this new bride upon seeing a small log house surrounded by sagebrush and miles of untilled soil.

The work then commenced. Progress was made and the ground proved itself. In 1906 a rock house was built. The stones were quarried in a nearby quarry. The rock was cut with a wire saw invented by the Miskins. The stones were hauled by team and wagon. The stones were hosted in place by a derrick.

Their first home was the haven for the twelve children born to John and Matilda. Wayne and Flora Johnson are living in the home at this time. It has been the haven for their three children: LaRae Johnson Moss, Robert, and Howard.

While the brothers and sisters were growing up their father was called to two different missions for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The first call came after two children had been born. The second call came when Flora was six months old.

The farm was irrigated by water from the Farmer's Friend Canal. All who used the water from the canal helped to plan and dig it including the Johnson's.

The farm is still producing from the original homestead. Improvements have been made to the land and the home. Over the years the ground has been laser-beam leveled. New ditches and headgates have replaced old boards and dams.

The descendants have often said they would like their father and mother to see the land they homesteaded over one hundred years ago. Wayne says, "I think my father would be happy to be here

today. In his struggle for survival, my father began his life in Idaho with logs and a team of horses. He lost his life as a result of logs and a team of horses."

Wayne's father had gone after a load of logs for firewood. The team was spooked. His father was pulled down on the wagon tongue. The impact crushed his ribs. Wayne ran for help. He was taken to the hospital but died October 10, 1934, from a collapsed lung.

On the outside wall of the rock house built by the original homesteader hangs a centennial plaque given to the family in the year 1990. It is a reminder of their struggles, sacrifices, hard work, hardships, and good common sense.

The current toilers of the farm walk in the footsteps of those original homesteaders as they walked in 1888. Wayne states, "We honor their name. I am seventy-five and my wife is seventy-one. We just completed a successful year of harvest with the help of our son, Howard."

It is the hope of the family that through the interest of the family the ground will stay in the Johnson name for years to come.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Joseph Wilford Jones

Joseph Wilford was the youngest son in the family of Thomas E. Jones of Hooper, Utah. He was born at West Weber near Ogden on August 27, 1864. His family moved to Hooper about 1872. At the age of sixteen he took the responsibility of irrigating a large farm for a brother-in-law.

The following year he engaged in railroad construction on the Oregon Short Line. At nineteen, in the late fall of 1883, he accompanied the Sayer brothers, William Owen, and Thomas Alma to the Upper Snake River Valley. They arrived in the Lewisville area on November 14.

Owen Sayer, the older of the two brothers, had lived in Clarkston, Utah since 1877. Several of his neighbors, the Mylers, Goodys, Stokes, and Harmons, had left for the Upper Idaho Valley in the spring of 1883. Alma was married to Joe Jones' sister, Mary Ellen. They had lived in both Clarkston and Hooper. For several seasons beginning in 1878 All hauled freight by team and wagon from the railhead at Corrine, Utah to Virginia City, Montana and had passed through the Snake River Valley a number of times.

Young Joseph Jones chose 160 acres for homesteading. This was in an "L" shape, the west half of the Southeast Quarter of Section 3, Township 4, Range 38 North - an eighty acre piece running north and south, with another eighty acres joining it on the south and running east and west, North 2, Northeast 4, Section 10.

Owen Sayer claimed the 160 acres in a square directly east of Joe in Sections 3 and 2. He shared the eighty acres in Section 3 with his brother and Alma saved his homestead rights to be used later.

Living in a wagon box and tent that winter was harsh. They began to clear brush and cut logs. When their three cabins were built along the south border of Sections 2 and 3, Joe Jones was on a west forty, Alma on a middle forty, and Owen on an east forty. William Briggs' homestead bounded Joe on the west and Neil Gilchrist had land on the north.



Joseph Wilford Jones Family
 Standing: Francis, Louis, Jodie, Eliza,
 Clarence, Lulu, Lee
 Sitting: Melvin, Joe, Hattie, and Ruth

They returned to Cache Valley in 1884 to work on a threshing crew. Joe and Ellen made a visit to their folks in Hooper. Their father, aged and feeble, leaned against the wagon wheel when they were ready to depart and gave last counsel to these, his two youngest children. Then, quoting from notes made by Jodie, the oldest son of Joseph Jones, as told to him by his Aunt Ellen Sayer in November, 1936, they were "two days enroute to Cache Valley - went sorrowing." From Cache Valley it was "8 days on the road. Al with one team. Joe with Nubbins and bay mare and old wagon. Came through Oxford on Election Day. Joe filed on homestead that day."

The formal registration in a land office and payment of a nominal fee constituted the "Original entry" of a settler upon his homestead. At the expiration of five years (reduced to three years in 1912) and upon proof of continuous occupation and cultivation of the land, the government issued a certificate of title. This was the "final entry" and gave "Perfect title" to the land. The patent (Official document" on the Joseph Wilford Jones Homestead carries the date of April 22, 1890 and is signed by Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America.

The notes continue: "Last day's journey was hardest. Took branch road at Eagle Rock. Sagebrush high as horses. Reached Lewisville November 10. Greeted by many, Mylers, etc. Log cabin had neither window nor door. Had 10 cents in cash. No coal oil. Used badger oil and made batch. Joe so anxious he works night and day grubbing sage. Ellen and two little girls burn at night. Grubs 10 acres that fall. Had some provisions. Would load cottonwood and haul to Eagle Rock for door, window, etc. Had no water. Dry Bed Dry. Had to drive cattle to Long Island ditch. Carried drinking water from Bill Briggs'. Dug own well. Used punchen (split cottonwood) to curb 30 feet."

Until 1886 when a post office was granted for Lewisville, anyone making a trip to Eagle Rock picked up mail and left it at the Walker Store on the Lewisville townsite where it was distributed. Any pieces left unclaimed were taken to the log meeting house on Sunday. Ellen remembered, "Joe goes to Sunday School. Gets letter that father has died. Goes out on straw stack and cries." Their father died in Hooper on March 5, 1885.

It was at Eagle Rock in 1886 on July 4th that Joseph Wilford Jones met Harriet Alice Robinson. She was from Willow Creek (later named Ucon.) In a short history of her own life which she recorded for the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Organization, Hattie Jones wrote, "I had gone to the celebration with my brothers and there we met Alma Sayer's family and Mr. Jones. We all had lunch together. Later my brothers took me over to Lewisville with them to visit friends and there I saw Mr. Jones again. He began coming to our home although he pretended it was especially to see the boys. We were married on December 9, 1886 in Owen Sayer's cabin by Bishop Richard F. Jardine."

Hattie recorded a few of the experiences during the early years as did her daughter, Eliza. Hattie recorded, "The first winter after we were married there was not much to eat. We lived on bread and bacon and sometimes a little rice. My husband would cut wood along the Dry Bed River and take it to Eagle Rock and exchange it for flour, bacon, and sometimes a little tea and sugar."

Eliza recorded, "My father would cut wood along the Dry Bed and take it to Eagle Rock and sell it for one dollar returning home some time in the night. On still nights the crunch of the runners on the crusted snow could be heard for a long ways. My mother would go to the door to listen and would hear the coyotes howling a little way from the house."

From Hattie, "The neighbors used to congregate at one house and spend the evening. We often spent the night at each others house. One night Owen Sayer and his wife stayed at our house. After we had gone to bed I said to my husband, 'I don't know what we will have for breakfast. There isn't any bread and no soda or baking powder.' Mrs. Sayer heard and said, 'Never mind about that. We will have something.' The next morning she made bread with flour and bacon grease and we had it with potatoes."

Again from Hattie, "There was no fruit to be had. My husband's mother gave us a jar of plum preserves. What a luxury it was. We used it on special occasions and a very little at a time. For a few years after we settled in Lewisville when we didn't have any fruit, Mary Sayer, Ellen, and I used to go down to the river and through the brush to pick wild currants. We were surely proud when we came home with enough to make jelly or preserves."

Concerning the weather, Hattie said, "That first winter my husband and Alma Sayer took a load of grain to Nicholia, a mining town out Birch Creek way. They left us women for two weeks to take

care of the things at home. We had to melt snow and ice to get water for our own use and to water the stock."

Eliza wrote, "One winter father and several neighbors each took a load of oats to a mining town. It was so cold their overcoats would freeze so stiff they could stand alone. On the way back they ran out provisions."

From Hattie, "Our first baby was born the next November (1887). The snow had come to stay." History records this winter as one the worst which brought disaster and destroyed the great cattle empires of the West. February and March of 1888 brought a terrible blizzard and many days with temperatures ranging below zero.

Eliza described the winter by saying, "It was fifty degrees below zero for two weeks. Most of the cattle froze to death. The next summer the mosquitoes were very bad. What few cattle were left ran away and were not found until fall."

Fourteen children were born to Joseph and Harriet Jones. They were all born at home which was on the homestead along the Dry Bed River two miles east of the Lewisville townsite. Their births are recorded in two wards (Lewisville and Bybee) and in three counties.

Oneida County was divided to create Bingham County in 1885, then Fremont County was created in 1893, and Jefferson County was formed in 1913. Five of these children died at ages three days to sixteen months and they are buried in the Lewisville Cemetery.

Hattie wrote, "One winter there was such a siege of measles that there wasn't enough well (people) to take care of the sick. All those who hadn't had them before got them. My three children and I caught them. We lost the baby with it."

An early newspaper published in Rexburg carried the following news item, dated: Lewisville, January 24, 1895. "To Editor, SILVER HAMMER. We had a spectacular at Lewisville today. Two more families were called upon to mourn the loss of their dear ones from the fell diseases pneumonia and measles. The first was William, the () year old son of W. H. and L. ()mer, who was a bright lad. The second was Ada A(lice) four month old daughter of Joseph and (Harriet) Jones." (Note - A crease in the paper during the microfilming obliterated a few words, principally the name of the parents. Microfilm copy is available in the Ricks College Library.) "Both deaths occurred on January 22 and funeral arrangements for both today at the ward meeting house at the same hour. Both caskets were placed side by side near the altar. Bishop Jardine and Counselor Myler conducted appropriate services. The ward choir assisted by the school children rendered appropriate hymns. Words of peace and consolation were extended the bereaved parents by Elder Alex Kinghorn, Elder Hy Stokes, and Bishop R. F. Jardine. A large concourse of friends followed the remains to their last resting place."

Eliza wrote when her father came to Idaho that he, "Brought two small horses weighing about eight hundred pounds. One of these ponies, Nubbins, lived to be twenty-eight years old. From this start he raised farm animals weighing seventeen hundred pounds."

Hattie wrote, "My husband liked to match teams from all over the country. He had run races all winter with his team, Nubs and Kit. One Saturday I wanted to go to the store with the eggs. Joe couldn't go with me so I hitched the team on the single bob with one seat. When I reached Al Harmons the horses started to run. They had a race track for half a mile from that point. They horses had run many races. So they started to run a race by themselves. I had my eggs in a kettle between my feet. I had to hold tight but not one egg was broken and the horses won their own race. My husband had a good laugh when I told him about it."



In 1892 Joseph Jones replaced the log cabin with a three room house of new brick which was being made in the neighborhood. His son, Jodie, who was then five years old remember, "Trees being brought from Uncle Lee Robinsons (Willow Creek) and planted around the new house, filling up the old well that had stood in front of the log house, digging a new well near the street, starting school by walking to Lewisville two miles distance for two years, the building of the school house at Centerville and father breaking his leg by a load of lumber running over it."

The Centerville School was built in 1895. It was located two and one half miles east of Lewisville and three and one-half miles northwest of Rigby. It received its name because this was quite close to the center between the two communities. A few years later the people in the Centerville area were organized into a dependent

branch of the Church. This included the Jones family. They held their meetings in this school house.

Joseph W. Jones filled two missions for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. He left for Nebraska in 1896. Eliza recorded, "A lumber room was added to the house and the farm was rented. The renter, Levi Sorenson, and his family lived in this and one of the brick rooms. My mother and three children lived in the other two rooms. Brother Isaac Stokes was very kind to mother while father was away."

Joe returned in 1898. It was after this that both potatoes (about 1900) and sugar beets (1903) were introduced as field crops on the Snake River farms.

In 1904 the Jones farm house was remodeled and more brick rooms added. Two were added on the east and three upstairs. This house served the large family well. In December, 1905 Elder Jones left for a two year mission in Great Britain. This time he left the farm in the care of his wife and oldest son. Soon after his return the Centerville Branch was organized into the Bybee Ward (named for Robert L. Bybee, a counselor in the Bingham Stake Presidency) and Joseph Wilford Jones was ordained bishop on June 21, 1908.

The bishop's son, Joseph Thomas Jones (known as Jodie), was one of the first missionaries to leave from the Bybee Ward. In letters sent to this son while he was in England, Hattie and Joe recorded a bit about the farm, their garden, the crops, and farm prices.

From Hattie's record dated September 5, 1909, "It has rained every day for a week. Most all the men have their second crop hay down. Pa said he don't think it will be worth much now. The farmers are holding their hay for five dollars and the sheep men only want to give four-fifty. We are milking four cows. I have sold enough cream to bring from \$1.25 to \$1.85 per week. Eggs are up to twenty-five cents per dozen but I don't have many to sell. There have been nine to thirteen of us to feed all summer and we don't have any meat only when we go to Rigby or once in a while a butcher comes along. I have seven cucumber vines and they are loaded, and we have the finest patch of sweet corn. It is not wormy like it is most every time we have raised it before. But our cabbage isn't heading and won't amount to anything. I am afraid when the storm clears we will have a frost."

From Joe's letter of April 21, 1910, "The grain is up fine and I have been plowing my potato ground. Potatoes were a dead loss this spring. I had five hundred sacks in the cellar and can't sell them for anything. I have been feeding them to cows, pigs, and horses but haven't got a hole started hardly. What I will do with them I don't know. I have been without money all spring and most of the winter, but I sold five thousand pounds of oats, loaded a car for \$1.35 per hundred. I've got 25,000 pounds left but they are mixed with wild ones and I don't know whether I will get sale

for them. Everything has took a tumble downwards this spring. Wheat did go up to \$1.65 this winter. It is down to \$1.50 now.

"Old Floss has a fine colt. It is lots better than the one two years ago. It if from Prado. I expect Old Queen will foal tonight or in a day or two. She is in foal from The Shire. Fan and Nell missed. I think Fan lost hers last fall. I am breeding them to a Jack this year. The colts all look fine, but I don't know what to do with so many around here. Will offered four hundred dollars for your mares but I figure the colts are worth seventy-five dollars as soon as they can stand up. Let me know what you want to do."

In 1917, after thirty years on the homestead, the Jones family moved to a new frame home on the Rigby townsite. Joe rented his farm to the Sugar Company and over the next decade several families lived in the house and farmed the land. The Sugar Company employed Joe as a field man to oversee the sugar beet production in the area.

Over the years Joe made investments in the Sugar Company and in businesses and rental properties in town. Times were pretty good until January 8, 1925, when the Idaho First National Bank of Rigby closed its doors as did many banks throughout the country. Joe and Hattie lost their savings but Joe held on to the farm.

The year 1928 saw two of their married sons living in the farm house with each of them farming half of the homestead. Lee was farming the south eighty and Francis was working the north eighty.

It was during the worst of the Great Depression on June 13, 1932 that Joseph W. Jones died of heart failure at the age of sixty-seven. In 1934 Hattie divided the farm and city properties among her nine living children. The Contract of Sale and Escrow Agreement was signed on March 10. Francis received the farm home and a small acreage which he later sold. The remainder of the farm land was divided in four nearly equal parts. Eliza, Lee, and Melvin each built homes on the original homestead property and farmed the land. Jodie's share bounded the Neil Gilchrist property along the Dry Bed River. He purchased it.

Harriet Jones died in 1945.

Today, 1990, one hundred years after the final homestead patent was issued, the acreage which belonged in 1934 to Jodie, Lee, and Melvin (minus the plots on which the homes are situated) are owned and cultivated by Jodie's youngest son, Joseph Thomas Jones, Jr. Near one hundred acres of the original Joseph W. Jones homestead has remained in possession of his family through the "Century."

John McKenzie Reed

John McKenzie Reed was born September 19, 1860, in Glasgow, Scotland. His parents were on a mission for the LDS Church at the time of his birth. The family migrated to Logan, Utah.

As a young man John operated a wagon freight line between Logan and the mines in Montana. It was at this time that he met Amelia Jane Bush. They were married on December 29, 1883, in Malad City, Idaho Territory. They began their life together at Eagle Rock (Idaho Falls) where they owned and operated a store. It was known as the J. M. Reed and Company and they dealt in dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise. Their first child, Amelia (Millie), was born in Eagle Rock on December 2, 1884.



Mr. and Mrs. John M. Reed and Family

On April 22, 1886, John purchased the Homestead Patent for a little over one hundred and fifty-six acres from Albert Wakefield. The cost was one thousand, four hundred dollars. This homestead was in the area called Cleveland which is in Jefferson County.

On May 21, 1886, the Cleveland LDS Ward was organized by Apostle John W. Taylor. The name was later changed to Labelle. In 1905 the Lorenzo Ward was formed out of this ward. The two wards were combined in 1962 with a new building being built on the original Labelle Church site.

John and Amelia's first home was made of hued cottonwood and had a dirt roof. It was located just north of the present cow

shed. They returned from the farm to Eagle Rock in the fall and their second child, John, was born on October 3, 1886.

The following summer the center section of the present home was built. It was made of large fir logs, sawed fir lumber for the floor, and a roof with shingles. The inside walls and ceiling were covered with muslin. Their other four children, James, Robert (who died as an infant), Freeman, and William were born in this Lorenzo home.

The acquisition of the property was not easy. First Mr. Wakefield transferred his ownership before he had received the full authority from the United States Government. Then a tax sale of a portion of the land was erroneously held and it was not until 1894 that all the title problems were resolved.

A large orchard and many Poplar trees were planted around the house when Freeman was a small boy. Four of the apple trees are still living. Freeman recalled that his brother, Bill, and he herded a large flock of geese and over one hundred head of pigs on the farm as the others in the family worked in the fields. Many of the cows were kept in the winter on the far north part of the farm about one mile from the house. This was at a point in the river known as Reeds Corner. They had to ride horses back and forth to feed the cows and chop ice so they could drink.

Around 1910 John began deeding the property he owned to his sons. Sons John, James, and William sold their shares to Freeman. Near this time Freeman married Lula A. Yearsley and they moved into the house at Lorenzo.

In 1918 Freeman leased the one hundred acres in Lorenzo to K. Kobe and moved his family to Butler Island north of Ririe. He wanted to be near his brothers and parents so they could help each other with farm work.

The family farm at Lorenzo was leased to the Utah Idaho Sugar Company in 1919.

Freeman's stay at Ririe was hard. Interest and land payments were high. The Gros Ventre Dam on the upper tributaries of the Snake River broke and his land and crops were buried in large rocks and silt. Unable to make his payments he was forced to move to rented property farther east. They remained there during the depression years. Six more children were born during this time. They were Freda, Afton, Helen, Calvin, Alice, and Norma.

To save the farm as a family unit, the Lorenzo property was deeded to various family members. These members included James' wife, Maude Armstrong, and William's wife, Ester Browning.

In 1931 they loaded what few belongings they had left and returned to the family farm at Lorenzo which had only seventy-seven acres left. Times began to improve although the land was weedy and run down.

In 1936 their eighth child, Paul, was born. About 1942 the old home was added on to. Two rooms were built on the east side and a porch and cellar were added to the west side. Electricity and inside plumbing had been added.

As time passed Freeman acquired land in LaBell and Rigby which he sold to his sons. He also bought a cattle ranch at Kilgore which he loved very much. During this time the family farm was leveled and modern equipment replaced the horse drawn machines.

John McKenzie Reed's brand was re-registered by Paul Reed and it is being used today. It is located on the left rib of the animal and is marked with a ZR.

In 1965 Freeman was seventy-two and he decided to retire from farming. He and Lula picked a nice home in Rigby where they were to spend their remaining years. They deeded the family farm to all eight of their children with a contract for Paul to buy it from the others. In November, 1965, Paul, his wife, Deon Geisler, and their children, Renae and Darwin, moved into the old home.

In 1970 Paul and Deon built a new addition to the west side and remodeled the inside of the old log home. Three generations have resided on this Reed Homestead: John McKenzie Reed, Freeman Reed, and Paul Reed. James and his wife lived in a log dirt roof home east of the present home when they were first married. J. Howard and Lorna Tibbitts were among the many who lived in the house during the twelve years the and was leased out.

Menan was the main hub of the area where most of their business and activities were done. This area was originally called Pooles Island. One hundred years have passed since the grandparents pioneered the sage brush, cottonwoods, willows, and rages of the wandering Snake River and mosquitoes to give the rest the privilege to live in this great land.

John McKenzie and Amellia Jane Reed left many memories to their six children, twenty-four grandchildren, one hundred and eleven great grandchildren, two hundred forty-two great great grandchildren, and nine great great great grandchildren.

Gus Youngstrom

Gus Youngstrom was born March 7, 1863, in Stockholm, Sweden. His parents came to America shortly after.

He came to Idaho with his brother, Enoch, when they were both young men. They both filed for a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres west of Menan, Idaho.

Gus married Amelia Minerva Ott on September 16, 1907, in St. Anthony. She had been married before and had six children. The children were in Ogden, Utah. After the marriage the children came to Menan to live with them. They had three more children: Tillie, Joe, and Jesse.

They cleared the land of the sagebrush and made it ready for a crop. Gus was a good farmer and it was through his knowledge and guidance that the Deer Park Canal was built with the use of horses, slip scrapers, and hand plows.

He raised horses and became an excellent horse trader. He also owned a small threshing machine and did custom threshing. That was a busy time of the year. The crew would come by for breakfast before starting to work. They would return for dinner. This went on for days.

Amelia was a very good housekeeper and homemaker. Times were difficult and they had no conveniences. She did her family sewing, baking, cooking, and canning for themselves as well as many neighbors.

Gus passes away in 1945 and Ameila followed in 1947. The ownership of the farm went to Jesse.

Jesse spent his summers before taking over the farm doing the hard farm work. He picked raspberries, red and black currants for canning, helped with the vegetable garden, and did many other chores. He also attended the schools.

In 1944 he married Ina Beth Bates. They had five children who were raised on the homestead.

To supplement the farm income Jesse worked at various jobs. He worked at Amco in Idaho Falls for eleven years until he retired. Ina worked for the telephone company and for the government. She passed away in 1975. He remarried. His new bride, Helen Johnston, and he reside on the farm in Menan.

Joe took over the farm from his father, Jesse. After he finished his schooling in Arizona, he came back home to help on his father's farm.

One night he went to the "Riverside Gardens" for dancing and met his future wife, Inez Deon Tolley, who lived in Rigby. They were married July 22, 1933.

They started out in a one room log cabin with a dirt roof that was on the homestead. The first years of their married life were rough. One year they lived mostly on potatoes and eggs. They stayed on the farm and raised crops and children. They had six children.

Joe was active in the community affairs in Menan. He was on the flood control board for thirty years. He was on the Deer Park

Canal board, a director of the Co-op board, and also served on the school board.

Joe passed away at the age of sixty-seven in 1978.

The farm is currently owned by Mrs. Helen L. Youngstrom.

Charles Wesley Shippen

Charles Wesley Shippen and his wife, Mary Casper, came to Menan in 1879 to homestead one hundred and sixty acres of land one mile north of Menan. The reason they chose this particular site was that the grass was tall and green and plentiful. There were a lot of springs and sloughs located on this property. The water from the springs was cold and pure.

When they first came to the area the town was called Pooles Island. It was later named Menan which was an Indian name meaning island. Water surrounded this piece of the valley and to get to the town or leave, a stream had to be forded. There were no bridges. They usually crossed the dry bed stream near where the Fresh Pak and the Midway School are now located.

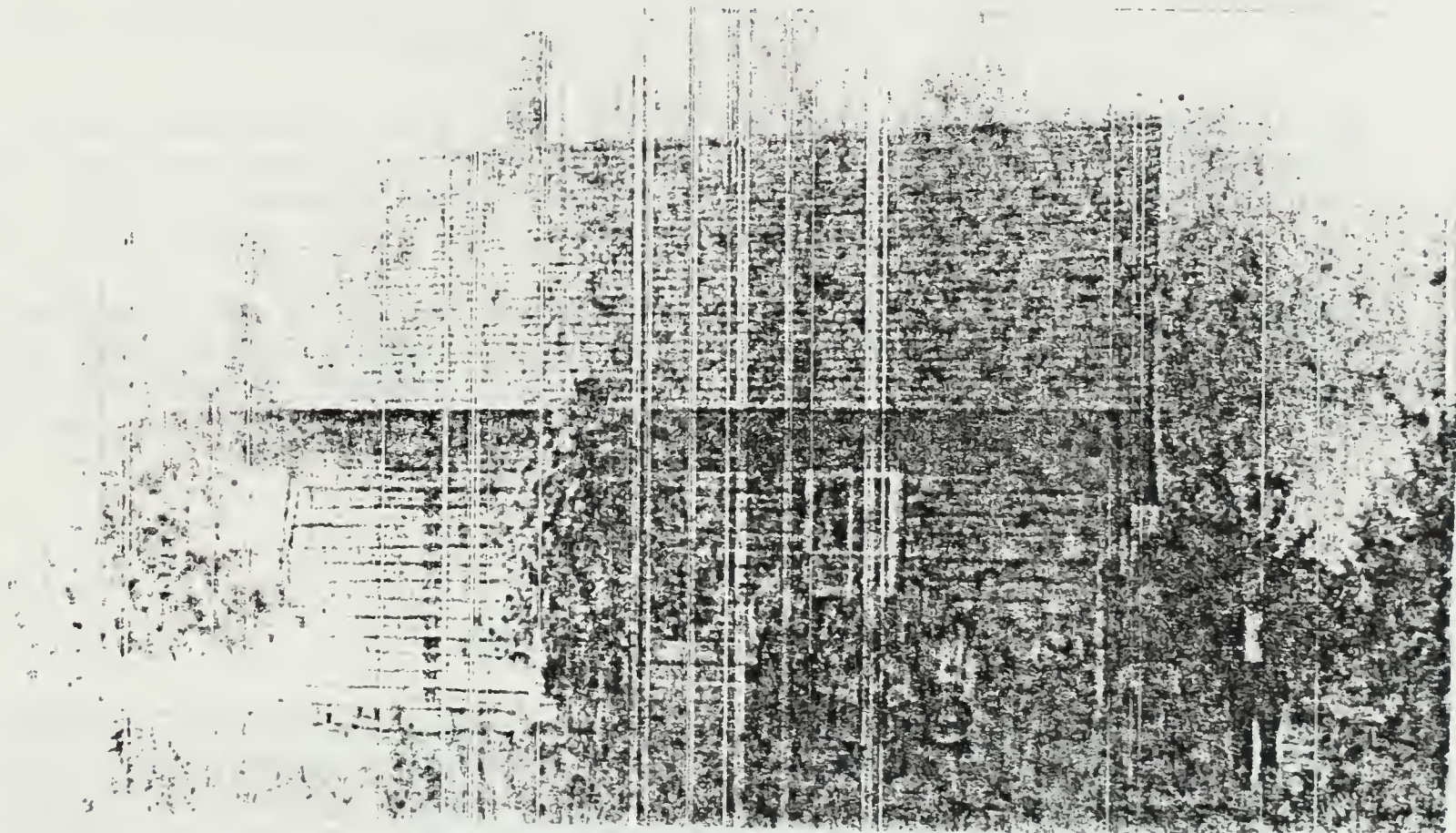
In the early days many Indians passes through this area. They did not cause any problems for the early settlers as long as food supplies were given to them. They always needed sugar, flour, salt, and other things. The Indians picked haw berries from the haw trees that grew on the Shippen farm. They shot deer down by the river for their winter food supply.



Charles Wesley and Mary Casper Shippen

Because of the many sloughs and puddles caused from spring overflow from the Snake River, the mosquitoes were very bad in the summer. They managed to endure them and many other hardships.

The men went up the river and cut trees and floated them down the Snake River to build homes and farm buildings.



The Second House Built On The Shippen Homestead
All Four Generation Lived In This Home

The four generation who lived in the house pictured above were: C. W. and Mary, Ben and Annie, Charles and Ruth, and Ronald. Charles and Ronald were both born in this house. Ben's brother, Thomas, lived on the farm for a number of years and also Charles brother, Robert, farmed some of the land for a few years. Both later left the farm.

The land had to be cleared of brush and willows and be plowed before crops could be planted. At first the sloughs were dammed and the water used for irrigation. C. W. Shippen and his neighbors developed the Independent Irrigation Company. The water for this land comes from the South Fork of the Snake River by way of the Long Island Irrigation Company.

The Shippens have one of the first water rights in the area. Through the years a considerable amount of improvements were made on the farm. Much of it was leveled until the land was more productive.

The Shippens always had good livestock and horses. They were all well known for their good Percheron horses. They all became

good horsemen. All the farming was done with horses until 1938 when Charles purchased a John Deere tractor. From then on the horses were phased out and machinery took over.

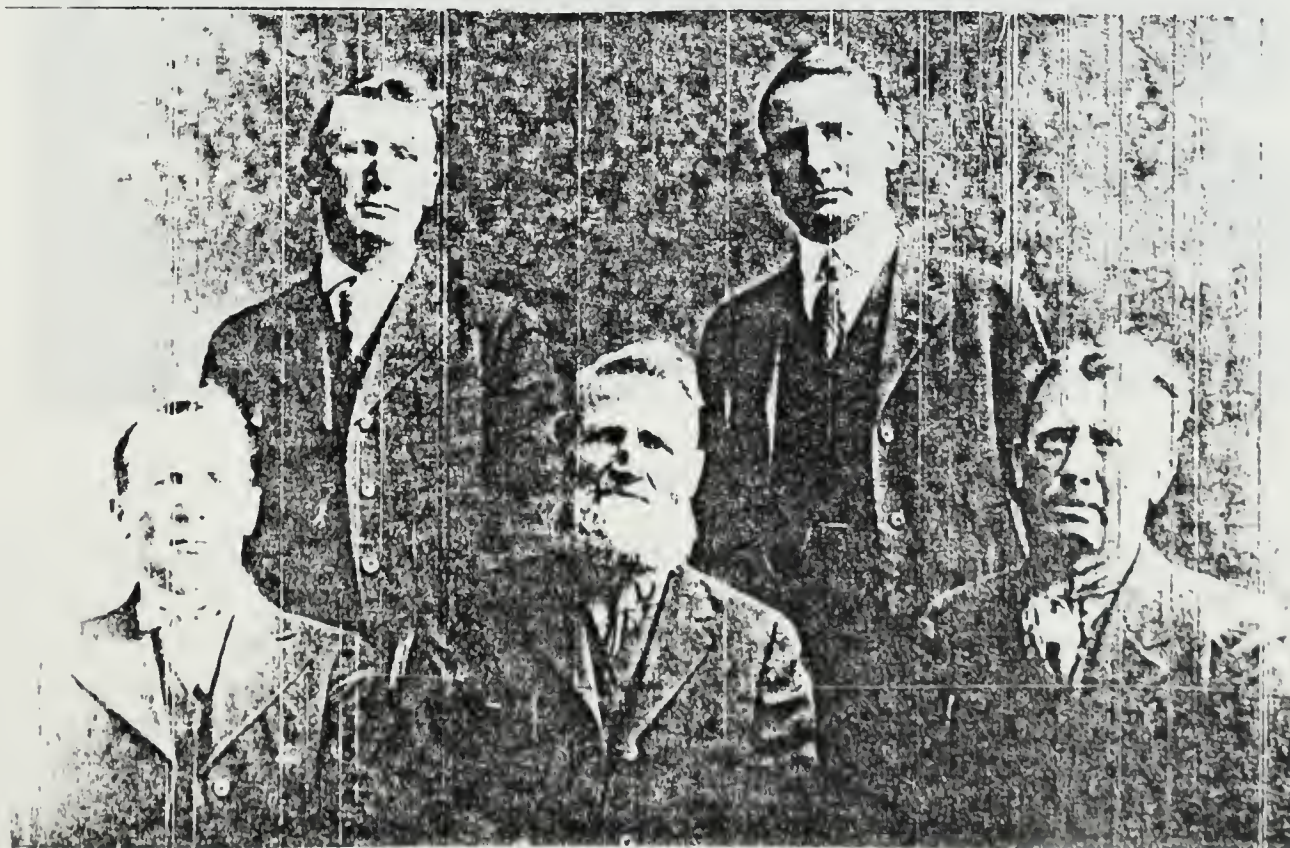
There was always cattle on the farm. At one time there was a large herd of sheep. At the present time the Shippens farm the land are in the cattle business. Crops that have been grown on this farm include sugar beets, potatoes, grain, and hay. The first wheat grown in Menan was grown on this farm.

Three new homes have been built on this one hundred and sixty acres. Ben and Annie built a home in 1918. Charles and Ruth built one in 1953. Ronald and Lorna built one in 1965. Charles and Ronald have never lived any place else except on this farm.

Besides the original farm, the Shippens have purchased other land in the area. They own some grazing land in Fremont and in Clark counties. Emmett and Sue have also joined the farming operation. It is now known as the Shippen Hereford Ranch.

Edmund Ellsworth

Edmund Ellsworth was born on October 7, 1845, in Nauvoo, Illinois. His parents crossed the plains to Utah in 1847. On the 5th day of November, 1867, Edmund married Ellen Cornelia Blair. They had six sons and two daughters born to this union. A daughter and two sons died during childhood.



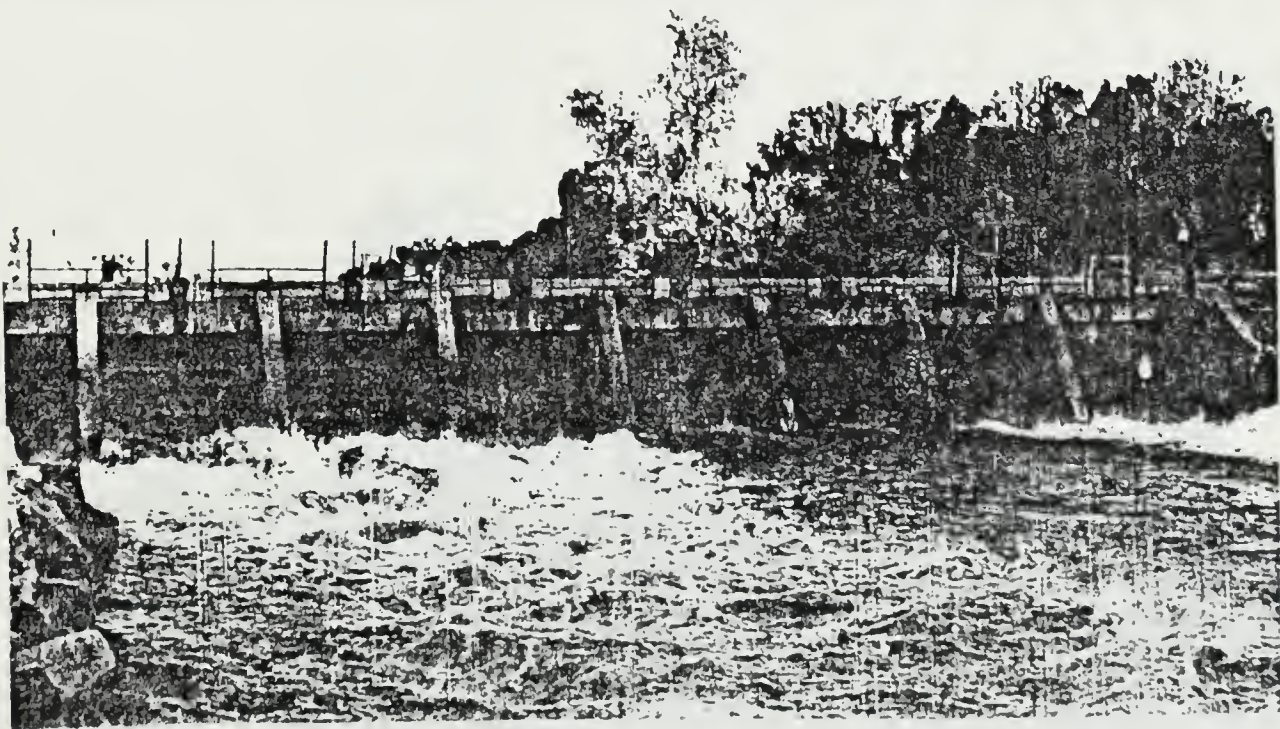
Edmund Ellsworth & Sons

Top: Preston & Frank. Bottom: Seth, Edmund & Ted

In the spring of 1882 Edmund took a grading contract for the railroad forty-one miles west of American Falls. He finished his part of the contract in July and then went with a group of family to visit Poole's Island with the purpose of looking at filing a homestead on the land. They camped near the Snake River just north of present day Lewisville.

They returned to Utah and Edmund returned to the area in 1883 with part of his livestock. He went back to Utah in the fall. The next spring he brought the balance of his livestock back to Idaho. During this summer he got out pine logs in the hills and built a two room house for his family to move into. They were to join him in the fall.

He planted four or five acres of lucerne to see if it would grow. Others had tried it in Menan and it had failed. He got a good stand but it only grew about six inches high until the third season. Then it really started to grow and from then on it did fine.



Great Feeder Headgate

That season they also consolidated the canal system they had made with W. W. Parks Company. Thus was created the Parks & Lewisville Irrigation Company. They got a fair supply of water out of the South Channel of the Snake River. This was later called the Dry Bed because the river shifted to the north leaving it dry. They tried diverting with crib wheels and dams but the Snake River each spring carried their efforts downstream with the high runoff.

They finally joined in the Great Feeder construction which built a diversion system with a headgate. This diverted sufficient

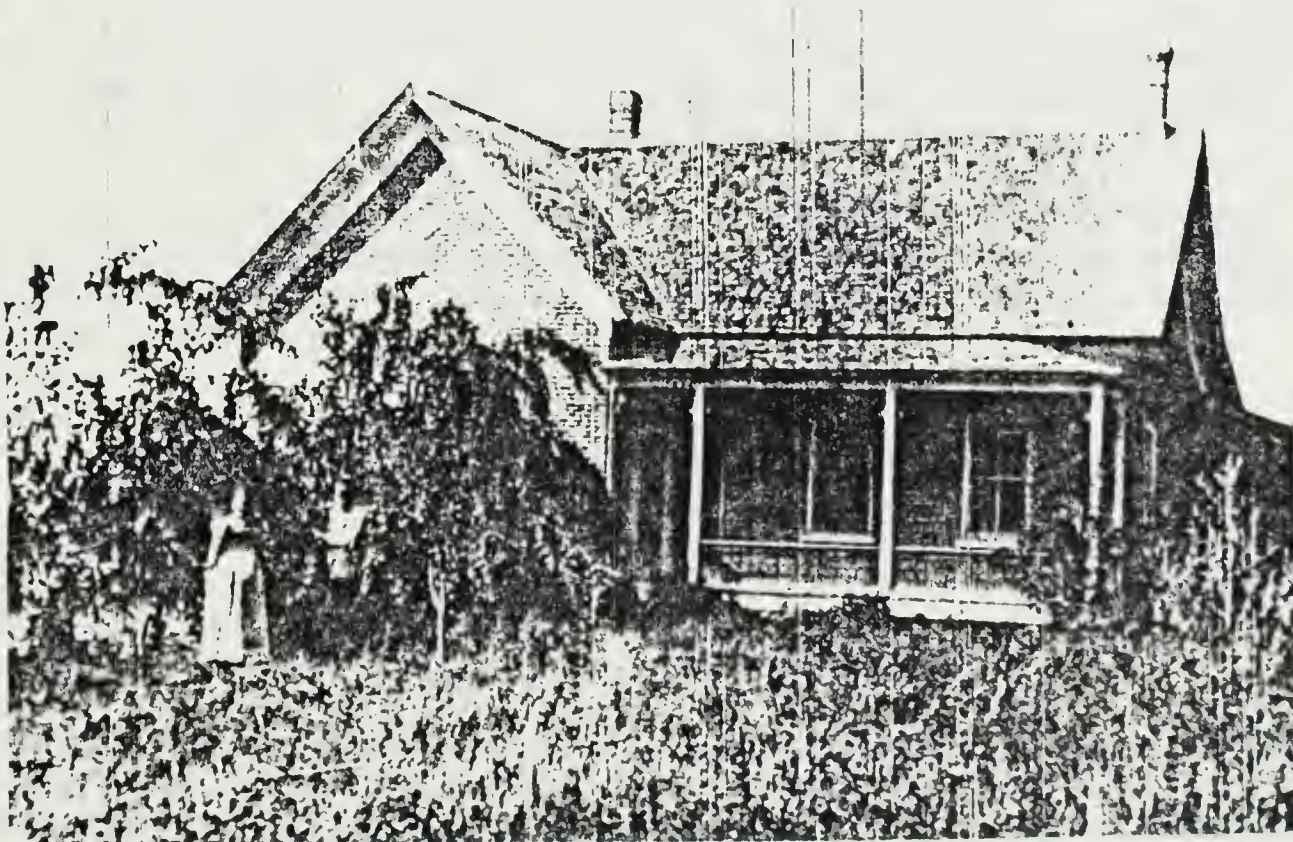
water to take care of the crops. It has been said that the Great Feeder is the largest single irrigation unit in the world.

In 1891 he poured the foundation for a new brick house on the farm at Lewisville. After letting the foundation set for a year to 'cure' they finished the house at a cost of two thousand, six hundred dollars. "Edmund said, "All parts of the house were well made from the foundation up; and with re-roofing will be a good house a hundred years hence." The house is now home to his great grandson, John Oscar Ellsworth and his family.

In 1908 he bought a small piece of ground just out of Rigby and moved there in 1909. The family was not happy with the change and in 1911 they moved back to Lewisville.

Edmund died September 14, 1926, and is buried in the Lewisville Cemetery.

Preston Blair Ellsworth was born in the log cabin built by his father on the Century farm on May 6, 1887. He accepted many roles through more than eight decades of active life. They include arbiter, negotiator, appraiser, peacemaker, cattleman, organizer, and school board member. These were all secondary to the two roles which he actively pursued; those were father and farmer.



Brick Home Built in 1891

On August 11, 1910, Preston married his childhood friend and sweetheart, Edna Boyes Walker. They had nine children. Preston acknowledged that all the time he spent in school did not include one really pleasant day. The only place he could genuinely feel at home was at home or seeing to the comforts of his stock. He did

attend Ricks Academy for a short time and he always tried to keep abreast of any and all information made available to farmers by both the departments at Ricks and the agricultural college at Logan.

It was working with horses that Preston found his greatest satisfaction in farming. He was large for his age and one of his earliest recollections included having a pair of reins placed in his hand to hold from a wagon box or buggy seat. By the age of ten the fall plowing was allotted to him. As a boy of fifteen this expertise with horses gave him outside employment and extra income that was welcome to the entire family. In 1902 he spent the summer driving a supply wagon for a private company pioneering the telephone service in the valley. The following summer he spent helping to cut and harvest hay in the Little Lost River Valley.

Preston was active in uniting the growers of sugar beets into a formal organization. He gained a position of significance not only in Idaho but nationwide. The organizations main purpose was to negotiate a contract between the growers and the sugar company. Preston served the growers as their county chairman and in 1935 became the state president. In the 1930's he represented Idaho growers in the nation's capital. With the lobbying help of several other states they were able to get the Sugar Bill passed.

At his retirement, at the age of seventy-four, he was still active in the farming operations of his family. His sons were working cattle spreads and farming. Preston and Edna were awarded the Charles Gossett trophy in 1970 as the "Idaho Feeder of the Year" by the Idaho Cattle Feeders Association.

Preston died July 3, 1976, at the age of eighty-nine. He was living on the home place where he was born and on which his father and three uncles carved out of the sagebrush. He was buried in the Lewisville Cemetery.

Oscar Ellsworth was born September 23, 1929, on the home of his grandfather. He was the son of Preston Blair and Edna Boyes Walker. He attended Lewisville grade school and graduated from Midway High School. He followed his fathers advice and went to college at Ricks but it did not take him long to decide his father was the best teacher. After one quarter of college he came back home and went into farming.

At the age of nineteen he and his brother, Elmer, rented all of his fathers land and a year later started buying land from him. He purchased the original homestead from the family estate at the death of his mother in 1978.

When Oscar found he had trouble balancing his books, he married a Rigby farm girl, Gwen Goody. She was employed at the Idaho 1st National Bank. They were married March 16, 1955. She has been a helpmate not only at planting and harvest time but chasing for parts and keeping the books. They are the parents of seven children.

Hay, grain, potatoes, and sugar beets have been the crops raised on the farm over the years. When the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company closed the sugar factory he started raising corn to replace the sugar beets. The corn is silage for cattle feed.

To Oscar farm mechanism was a great boon. It was easier to turn a tractor off than it was the horses. You could plow more in an hour or two with a tractor than you could all day with four head of horses. He is continually upgrading his equipment and is always reading to keep abreast of new ideas in improved farming practice.

One of Oscar's greatest interests has been to improve his farming land. He always put the manure of his feed cattle back into the soil as he believe you must put more back into the soil than you take out of it. He recently finished laser leveling part of the original farm to make it irrigate better and to conserve water.

The selection of Oscar as "Farmer of the Year" for 1972 by the Rigby Chamber of Commerce was welcomed by the entire family with more than just a sense of pride as they recalled the potato harvest season of 1946 when he sustained serious injury on a potato digger. Oscar spent fifteen years serving as a director of the Menan Co-op. At a time in the 80's when things were tough and farmers couldn't pay their bills the board was able to get things turned around and get back on top when other co-ops were going under.

John and David are now farming with their dad, Oscar, and trying to follow in his footsteps. They recently built a new 60,000 sack quonset type potato cellar with a humidifying system to upgrade their potato operations. Other recent upgrades have been trucks with self unloading beds and a new dirt eliminator system that Oscar built to clean the potatoes better so they will store better.

Nels Hanson

The Hanson farm presently owned by Ted and Sharon Hanson is located in Jefferson County on the south side of the South Fork of the Snake River just above the confluence of the North and South Forks. According to a letter from the National Archives, Nels Hanson entered the land in December, 1883, and built a house sixteen by sixteen feet. He also put fifteen acres under cultivation that year.

Nels Hanson was born in 1842 in Sweden. In the year 1863 he immigrated to the United States. On his way over he met Sophia Bengtson and they were married in Salt lake City, Utah, on September 6, 1863, the day after they arrived in the town. The young couple first tried living in Manti, Utah, but did not stay

there long. They then tried the Bear Lake area but found no really good opportunities.

They went to Beaverhead, Montana, to try their luck in the gold fields and then returned to Utah. They lived in Centerville for twelve years. Word of the land in Idaho came to them and Nels saw some opportunity for his family. They moved to Idaho.

The Hansons settled in the wooded country along the Snake River near the junction of the North and South Forks of the Snake at what was known as Lamb's Ferry. This was considered good cattle country due to warm, spring fed sloughs which ran through the high timber. Open ground away from the river was good grassland and furnished feed for their cattle.

On their new homestead Nels and his sons, John and Edwin L., started to raise crops and they acquired a herd of cattle. They began to prosper. Sophia became unhappy with the hard life in this primitive country and desired to be around religious people. In 1886 she left Nels, the boys, and their sister, Marie, and went back to Utah. She never returned to Idaho. A neighbor lady, Annie Byington, cared for the daughter until the death of Nels. Then Marie went back to Utah.

Nels didn't live on the land very many years as he died a tragic death in October, 1888, at the age of forty-six. At his death the land was deeded to his heirs, John, Edwin, and Marie.

In 1910 Edwin L. acquired all of the farm except for a small acreage still owned by John. John died in 1913 at the age of fifty-eight.

Edwin L. married Rosetta Linnie Fisher from Bountiful, Utah, and she came to live at the Idaho farm. They had several children and then Edwin was called to serve a mission for the LDS Church in Colorado. His family went back to Utah to be with his wife's family while he was gone. He became ill while on his mission and had to go home. He went to Utah and stayed there. He did keep his farm in Idaho but never returned to it.

The farm was rented out for several years. In 1924 Edwin's son, Irvin, came to Idaho to operate the farm. He was given one half of the farm and the other half was divided among the other children. He purchased the land from the other family members and also the small piece of land still owned by the widow of John Hanson. Thus in 1931 he owned the entire homestead and spent his lifetime clearing, leveling, and improving the farm.

In 1969 Edwin E. (Ted) and Sharon Hanson acquired eighty acres of the original homestead.

Irvin died in 1977 and his wife, Annie, died in 1988. In 1990 Ted and Sharon acquired the balance of the original Nels Hanson homestead except for a home owned by Oriole Hanson Treasure.

Major production on this farm has been hay and livestock. For many years Irving Hanson was in the sheep business. For the past twenty-five years Ted and Sharon have raised cattle as did the original homesteaders. Potatoes, grain, corn, and sugar beets have all been raised with good success. All of the operators of the farm have been interested in horses and there have always been horses on the farm.

Before the Palisade Dam was built, part of the farm was often flooded with the high water in the spring. The farm has experience three fires which burned the hay stacks. The Teton Flood crossed the farm. They have also experienced one house fire. The farm has felt two earthquakes.

Josiah Call

In the spring of 1885 Josiah and Dove Call left Willard, Utah, for the Snake River Country in Idaho. They homesteaded what became known as the Call farm. Their farm borders the northern edge of the city of Rigby, Idaho.

For the first summer, they lived in a wagon box and cooked over an open fire. They spent the summer hauling timber and working for other farmers in Menan and Lewisville. When there was no work on the existing farms to be done, he worked on the Rigby canal. It had been surveyed the summer of 1884. Since they did not have a home they returned to Utah for the winter.

The following spring they were back on the farm. They grubbed out enough sagebrush to plant a small crop. The canal was not finished and most of the crops in the area burned that year. The farm did produce seventeen bushels of wheat for its first crop and the canal was finished that summer.

In the spring of 1888 work continued on the Rigby canal. Hay, corn, and grain was planted on the farm and they produced a good yield. Their first house was located across from Cyril Call's farm. This is across from where Dean Nalder currently lives. Their first home was a one room log cabin built in 1887. A second room was added the summer of 1888. With a two room house, a cow, three horses, and a dog named Pomp, they felt they were indeed richly blessed.

With each year that came the farm steadily grew. Josiah worked it faithfully while raising his family. On March 15, 1897, he left his wife and five children and served a mission for the LDS Church. During the mission the farm was rented to Samuel Barrow.

During the summer of 1890 Josiah gave the railroad the property they needed for a right of way. Grading for the railroad was begun early in the spring of 1891. The graders made their camp

at the east end of the Call farm where the site of the Farnsworth Museum is now located. Josiah and Dove furnished the men with fresh milk and eggs and sold them hay for their horses at four dollars a ton.

In 1892 Josiah built the first frame house in Rigby and moved into town. He would walk out to the farm each day to do his days work.

Ten children were born to Dove and Josiah while they were farming. Dove died in the spring of 1915 and Josiah married "Aunt Lettie" Sessions. She stayed by his side until his death in the fall of 1943.

In 1912 the Utah Power and Light Company bought enough acreage to build the first substation in the area. This was enlarge to its current size in 1959. In 1936 the north half of the farm was bought by Josiah's youngest son, Leland. He did diversified farming by raising hay, grain, and potatoes.

In 1940 the red log barn was built and sixteen head of dairy cows were purchased. The herd increase to fifty head by 1950 and in 1956 a bulk tank and pipeline were installed. Feed was needed for the cows so potatoes were no longer grown.

In 1955 Leland's second daughter, Frieda, and her husband, Gary Egan, joined in the farming and milking operation. The dairy herd increased to ninety head. Corn was added to the farm production for the silage.

The home that Leland and DeLaine are currently living in was built in 1908. Leland and his brother, Vivian, took their young brides to live in this house in 1929. Viv and his wife, Irene, lived there for one year. Leland and DeLaine have lived there all their married lives.

The development of Dove Avenue was begun in 1954. In 1960 Leland bought the south half of the farm from the Call estate. Gary and Frieda moved away in 1960 and the dairy herd was sold in 1964. The farm ground was returned to raising hay and grain.

In 1973 the youngest daughter, Karen, and her husband, Charles Barber, began to farm. Thirty acres of the farm was sold that year to the Idaho State Highway Department for the existing freeway.

During the past one hundred years the Call farm has seen many changes. These include from sagebrush to farm ground; from a single log hut to many lovely dwellings and businesses; from a mere trail to being surrounded by highways. Throughout all the changes one thing has remained constant, the love its owners have always had for the land.

Arthur Joseph Goody

Arthur Joseph Goody was born July 27, 1851, in Barking, England. His parents were among the earliest converts to the Mormon Church from England. The parents put the two children on a ship and sent them to the United States. They arrived in 1863 during the height of the Civil War and walked across the plains to Utah. Their parents followed in 1864 and the united family settled in Lehi, Utah.

Here the father worked as a mason and bricklayer until his death. Arthur moved to Cache Valley, Utah, where he worked for his board and room through the winter months. He finally purchased ten acres of land which he cultivated.

He married Julia Alzina Myler on November 29, 1869, in Salt Lake City, Utah. They had three children: Arthur James, Julia Mary, and Frank Henry.

Arthur and his wife came to the Snake River Valley on April 15, 1883, and took up a one hundred sixty acre homestead almost one mile east of Lewisville, Idaho. The land was nothing but a wide expanse of sagebrush but they set to work first building a small dirt roofed log cabin. Conditions of life were hard. They shared with one another the few things they had.

Then they began their long arduous labors in claiming the land and turning it into a productive farm. He was the first man in Lewisville to get water on his land and raise a crop.



The Goody Home Built In 1889

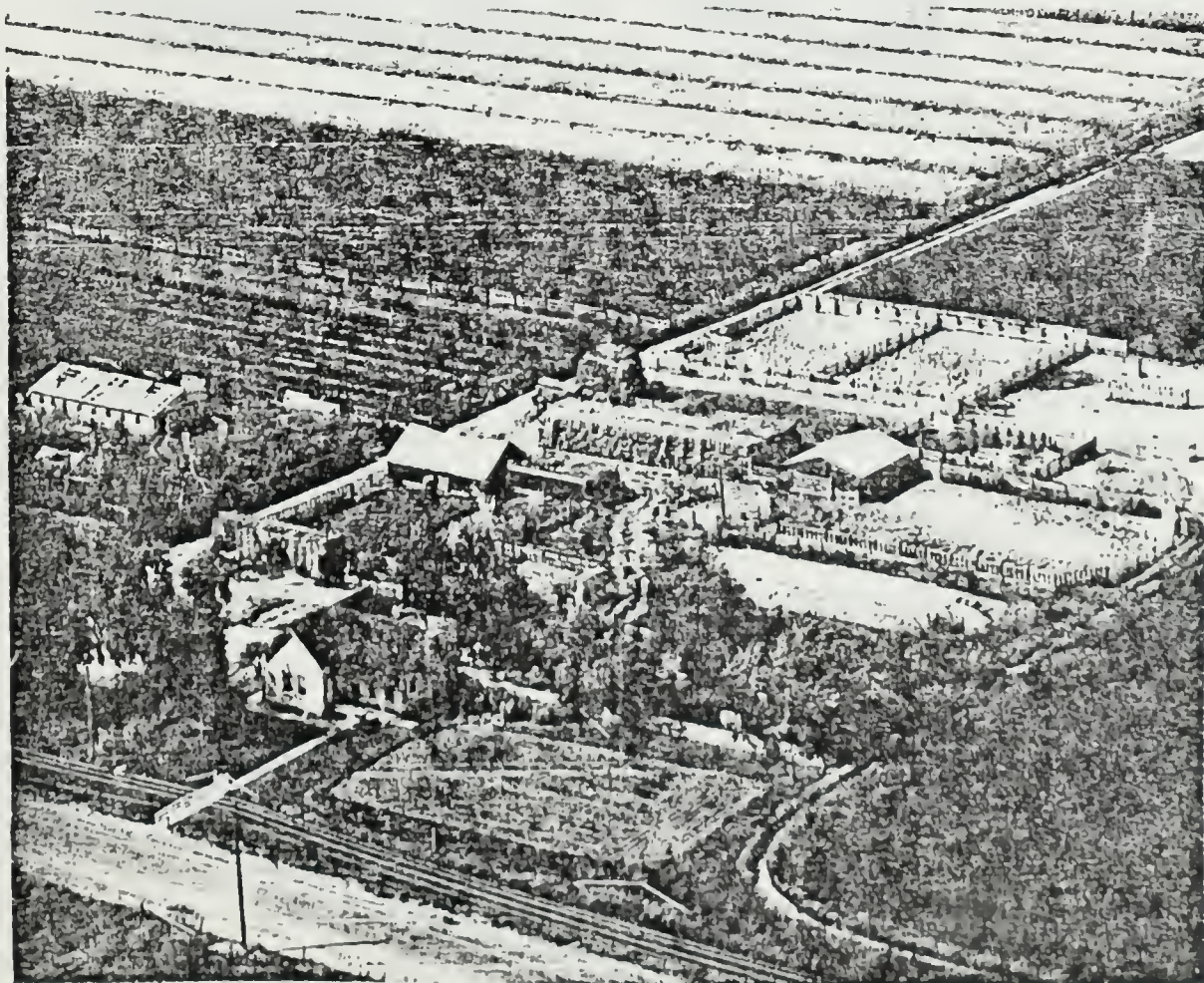
To get water on his land he and his sons hauled lava rock from the Knolls and built a partial dam on each side of the Dry Bed River. They also cut down cottonwood trees which they placed across the rock abutments and covered them with brush and stakes in front. By blocking off the Dry Bed he forced the water down a swale that adjoined the north end of his farm. Here he cleared the land and irrigated the first twelve acres of wheat grown in the Lewisville area.

When other settlers of the community saw this irrigated field they set to work as a group using four horses on a "Go Devil" and started building the Parks and Lewisville Canal. Arthur served as a director on the Canal Company for several years. He built the first brick home in the Lewisville area.

He died January 10, 1911. His wife died May 31, 1906. They are both buried in the Lewisville Cemetery.

Arthur James, the son of Arthur, was twelve when the family moved to Idaho. When he was twenty-two he purchased forty acres of land one mile south of Lewisville and began clearing the sagebrush with a grubbing home. Later he bought more acres and also farmed his father's original homestead. He was a very good farmer and he brought his land under a high state of cultivation.

He married Olive May Walker on March 7, 1893. They had four children: Leora, Dora May, Arthur James, and Edwin LeRoy.



Arthur Goody Century Farm

Arthur James served as a County Commissioner of Jefferson County for eight years, as a school trustee for sixteen years, and as a member of the Lewisville Town Board for four years. He also served as Mayor of Lewisville. He was the President of the Great Feeder Canal Company. His interest in irrigation and agriculture did much for the building up of this valley. He died September 14, 1943. His wife, Olive May, died August 17, 1956. They are both buried in the Lewisville Cemetery.



Edwin and Nina Goody On Their Wedding Day

Edwin LeRoy "Ted" Goody was the son of Arthur and Olive May. He married Nina V. Fredericksen on December 4, 1925. They had three children: Lorin R., Marjorie, and Joan G. They lived on the homestead in a brick home. He was a good farmer and raised wonderful crops. He spent much time and effort in leveling and bringing this farm into a high state of production. Edwin was also an expert horseman. He liked livestock and horses. He won first place for three consecutive years at the Eastern Idaho State Fair. He also served several years on a committee for the Fair.

Edwin L. died June 28, 1962, and is buried at Lewisville, Idaho.

This 1883 farm is still in the Goody family under the names of Lorin R. Goody, Marjorie G. Walker, and Joan G. Grant the fourth generations of the Goody family. These three received the Century Farm Award from the State of Idaho in 1990.

Don Carlos Walker

Don Carlos Walker was born May 21, 1858, in Provo, Utah. He met his wife, Ann Taylor Boyes, at Big Cottonwood, Utah. In the spring of 1884 the four Walker brothers decided to look the Snake River Valley over. They returned to Leamington, Utah, sold their holdings, and moved to Lewisville, Idaho.



Don Carlos Walker and Ann Taylor Boyes

They arrived in Lewisville on August 9, 1884. They brought with them several wagons loaded with machinery and other needed supplies to start a new life. They lived in a one room cabin that first winter in Idaho.

The farm that Don cleared was one mile south of the Lewisville Townsite. He railed the sagebrush from this land as well as some of the sections next to him. Then he leveled it with his scraper pulled by four to six head of horses.

Don was often consulted when a canal system or ditch lateral was built. He had keen eyesight and could chart a course where the water would flow naturally by contour or grade. He was also among those men who built the Parks and Lewisville Canal system.

He served as the first President of the Rigby Stake when it was created. He and his wife had twelve children. His wife, Ann, died November 16, 1924. Don died April 10, 1930.

William B. "Bill" was the eleventh child of Don and Ann. He farmed the original homestead. He married Evelyn Rhoda Gerard on April 10, 1918, in the Logan, Utah, LDS Temple.

He farmed and ranched in Lewisville all of his life. He also raised Hereford cattle for over forty years. They had a ranch in Island Park, Idaho, and in Kilgore, Idaho.

William was honored as Senior Cattleman of the year by the Jefferson County Cattleman's Association in 1981. William was a good farmer and on this farm they raised sugar beets, alfalfa, grain, and potatoes. With his wife, Evelyn, they were always busy with chores, raising a garden, canning fruit and vegetables, raising chickens, and milking a few cows.

They had four children: Lola, William Wayne, Donald Carlos, and Darryl N.

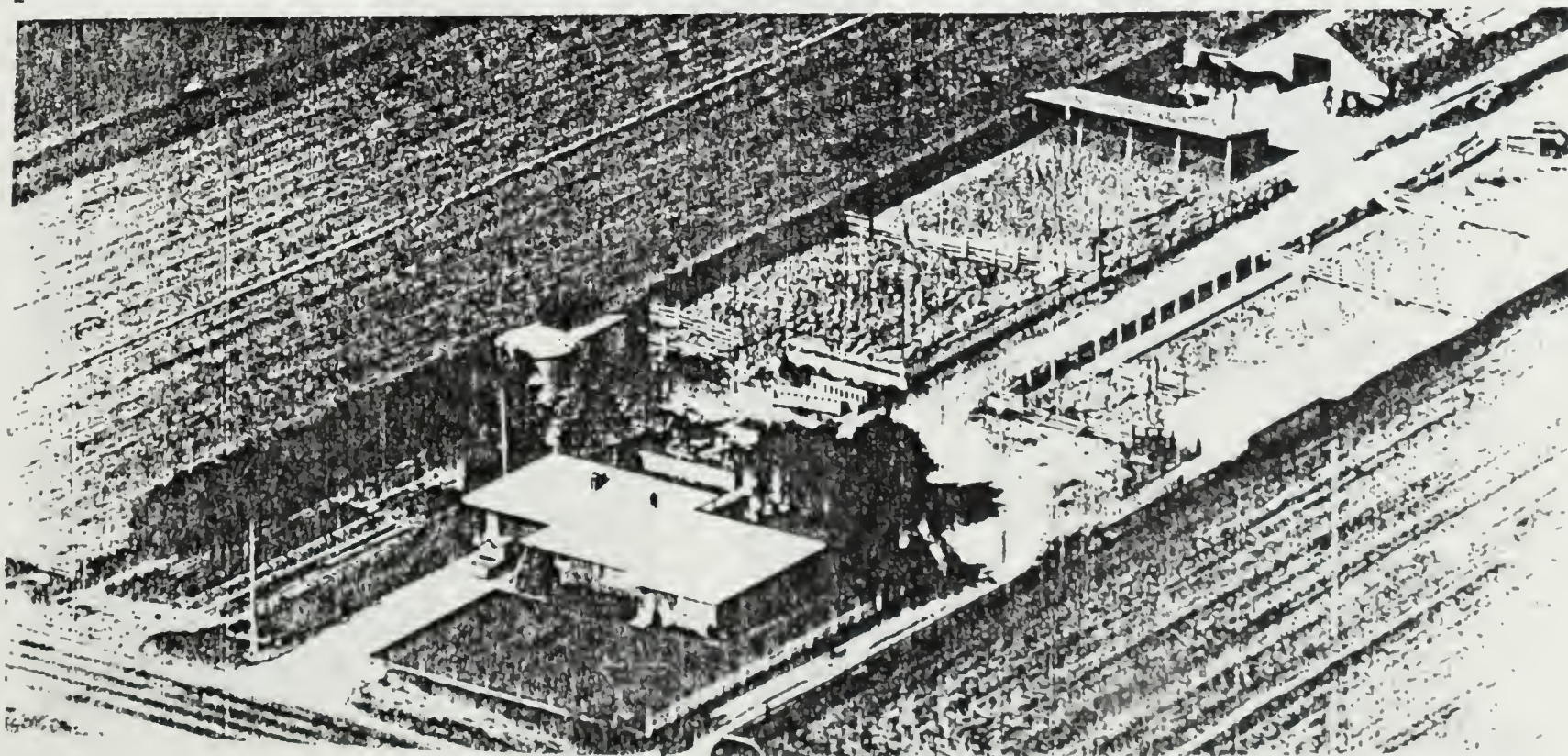
William was a conservative, clean, hard working man. He taught his three sons to work and the joys of working with the soil. His philosophy of work was, "If it is worth doing, it is worth doing right."

He died at ninety years of age on November 7, 1990. He is buried in the Lewisville Cemetery.

William's son, Donald Carlos, started farming the homestead in 1952. He and his wife, Marjorie G., were married January 30, 1952, in the Idaho Falls LDS Temple.

They raised grain, hay, sugar beets, and potatoes on the farm. They also raise Hereford cattle and ranch in the Kilgore and Island park areas.

Donald and Marjorie built the first buildings on this portion of the homestead. They built a new brick home which they moved into on February 1, 1957. The farm is irrigated and in a very productive state of cultivation.



Walker Century Farm Today

Donald and Marjorie have five children: Gary Donald, Debbie W., Robert K., Marilyn, and Dianne.

Donald and his sons, Gary and Robert, raise purebred and commercial hereford cattle. His son, Robert, helps with the farming and ranching operations.

Edward Gunderson

Edward Gunderson was born November 5, 1852, at Fredrickstad, Norway. He immigrated to the United States in 1861. His family worked in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, for four years prior to moving to Salt Lake City, Utah.

Edward married Mary Malinda Casper, September 18, 1876, in the Salt Lake City Endowment House. She was born August 2, 1857.

In the spring of 1882 Mary's brother, Alonzo Casper, told them that there was land that could be homesteaded near his home in Menan, Idaho. Edward, Mary, their two daughters, Malinda and Olinia, and Edward's brother, Thomas, hooked up a wagon and headed for Idaho.

Edward homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres next to the Menan townsite. Edward, with the help of his brother rafted logs across the Snake River to build a two room house, barn, and granary.



MENAN — One of the oldest historical landmarks in Menan was torn down this past week when the old granary built in the 1880's was torn from its foundation and burned. Edward C. Gunderson, right, of Menan, was six-years old when the granary was built by

Edward Gunderson and Thomas Gunderson. Also posing with the family granary prior to its destruction are from left, Grant Gunderson, Cris Summers, Janae Gunderson, Kay Gunderson, and Vern Gunderson. (Post-Register staff photo)

Matilda and Edward Casper were added to the family in 1885 and 1888. They were born in the little log home.



Edward Gunderson Family
Top l-r Olena Larsen, Matilda Cook, Malinda Marchant
Bottom l-r Mary, Edward, Edward C.

In 1896 Edward sold the west forty acres to Carl Olaveson and went on an LDS Church Mission to Norway.

Edward and his son, Edward C., broke more ground each year until they had all the farm under cultivation raising grain, potatoes, and sugar beets. From 1915 to 1916 they hauled black rock from the quarry at the South Butte to build a home. Lew Johnson laid the rock and Ben Poole was hired as carpenter to help Edward build it. It had two apartments, one for Edward and Mary and the other for Edward C. and his wife, Rosetta.

Edward C. and Rosetta Stay were married June 23, 1909, in the Salt Lake Temple. They later moved to Idaho to help his father on the farm. They had six children: Gerald, Vern, Joseph, Leona, Aden, and Grant.

Rosetta died October 29, 1936. Edward C. married Rosetta's niece, Mary Carma Stay, in Salt Lake City on January 19, 1937. Mary served as the Jefferson County Public Health Nurse for twenty-seven years.

In the early twenties Edward was hauling a load of hay when it started to rain. He crawled under the wagon so he wouldn't get wet. Lightning struck the derrick and the thunder scared the horses. They bolted and pulled the wagon over his chest breaking

his back. He was left with a bad heart. He sold the farm to his son, Edward C.



Gunderson Home of 1916

Edward died of a hear attack on February 10, 1929. His widow, Mary, went to Roosevelt, Utah, to visit her daughter, Malinda. It wasn't long before she returned because of an illness. She died of cancer on August 15, 1930.

Edward C. became critically ill in 1948 but recovered following major surgery. During this time he deeded his property to his wife and family with the stipulation that he would have control over the home place until his death. In 1978 Mary sold her portion of the farm to Neil O. Gunderson. The farm has been in the family since 1882. Neil is still farming his farm, Vern's share, and Joseph's share of the original homestead.

Benjamin Franklin Hall

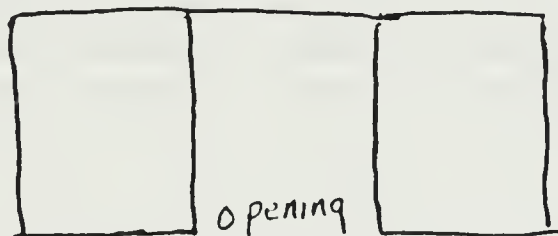
Benjamin Franklin Hall was born in Mt. Pisgah, Iowa. He married Mary Serepta Lake of Ogden Utah on December 30, 1870. They lived in Ogden on a small sixteen acre farm where eight of their ten children were born. They were Hubert Franklin, Cumer Green, Laura May, Ira Amos, Lucy Maude, Albert Oren, Warren, and Riley.

In the spring of 1886, Benjamin, Hugh, and Cumer went by horseback to look over some farm land in Idaho. They wanted a

larger farm than the one in Ogden. They found some land in Annis, Idaho, and returned to Utah to gather their families. They moved to Idaho in August.

He gave Dide Sessions one thousand dollars for his filing of land. On the land was a home built of cottonwoods. There were two log rooms about twelve feet by fourteen feet with a covered opening between.

12' 14' Rooms



Benjamin Franklin Hall And Sketch Of First Home

Two more children were born into the family in this home. They were Mary Idell in 1888 and Katherine Serepta in 1897.

In about 1904 they got O. J. Mooney to build their brick home. Mr. Mooney worked on the rock church in Annis until they ran out of rocks. Then he would work on the Hall home. Benjamin's wife boarded him in their home. The white rock foundation came from the Lyman, Idaho, area.

Log sheds, ditches and grubbing timber and brush kept them busy. Hay, grain, fruit trees, red polled cows, chickens, and horses were their mainstay. Mosquitoes were their problems. Through the years down the next four generations saw beets, potatoes, and corn added to the farms production.

Benjamin sold this particular farm to his son, Albert Oren, who was married to Clara Clark around 1919. About ten years later, Victor Hall, a nephew of Oren, purchased part of the ground.

Victor worked the ground. He improved it and went from using horse to purchasing a small tractor and other machinery. Victor married Whaneta Goody. Their children were Gordon, Garth, and

Ramona. In 1952 or 1953 Victor sold part of this farm to his son, Gordon.

Gordon married Zelma Hansen and they have five children. The children are Jerry, Nile, Kevin, Ricki, and Marilyn. He continued the farm operation adding more modern equipment and adding a dairy to the farm.

In 1980 Ricki Lin bought the ground. He married Barbara Campbell and they have three children: Kelsi, Riley, and McKenzie.

There are no buildings on the part of the property that has been in the family for the one hundred years. The homes and buildings have always been close by on other property.

In the one hundred and fourteen years since this ground was filed on by Benjamin Franklin Hall, it has been in continual farming. Crops have been harvested each year which tends to show a lot of hard work but satisfaction. In the last few years there has been more wildlife seen on the farm. There have been coyotes, deer, elk, and moose. And of course, the mosquitoes are still there.

Josiah Scott

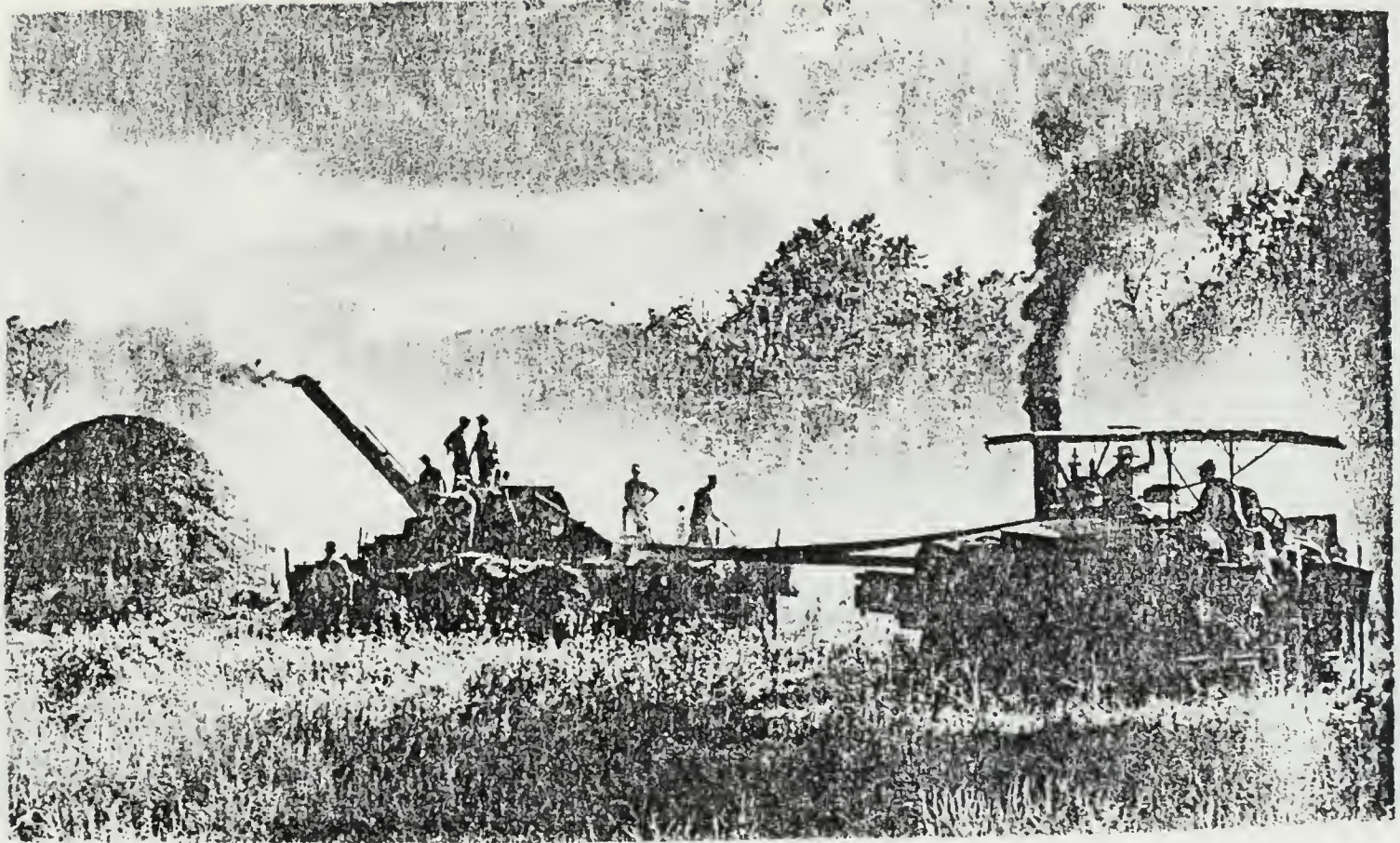
This century farm is located at Annis, Idaho. It is on the west side of the Annis Little Buttes. It was homesteaded by Josiah Scott.

Josiah came to this valley from Millcreek, Utah, in 1880. He had twelve brothers and sisters and several half brothers and sisters. He married Mary Elizabeth Walton on June 24, 1886. Some time between 1880 and 1885 he filed for a homestead right for 160 acres. They had ten children.

Josiah built a log house on the property and three children were born there. Besides the log house, he built barns, a granary, a root cellar, and made other improvements.

A few years later Josiah bought another forty acres east of the Annis little buttes making his farm total two hundred acres.

It took a lot of time and hard work to clear the sagebrush, trees, and brush from the land so it could be planted. Orson Scott can remember his father ordering a railroad rail from Pocatello. The rail was hauled to Idaho Falls by train. Then it was picked up at the train station by horse and wagon. The rail was used to clear sagebrush and other weeds from the land. In the 1930's and 1940's some of the family can remember the brush and trees. There were also swells that ran through the land. The ground was uneven making irrigation difficult.



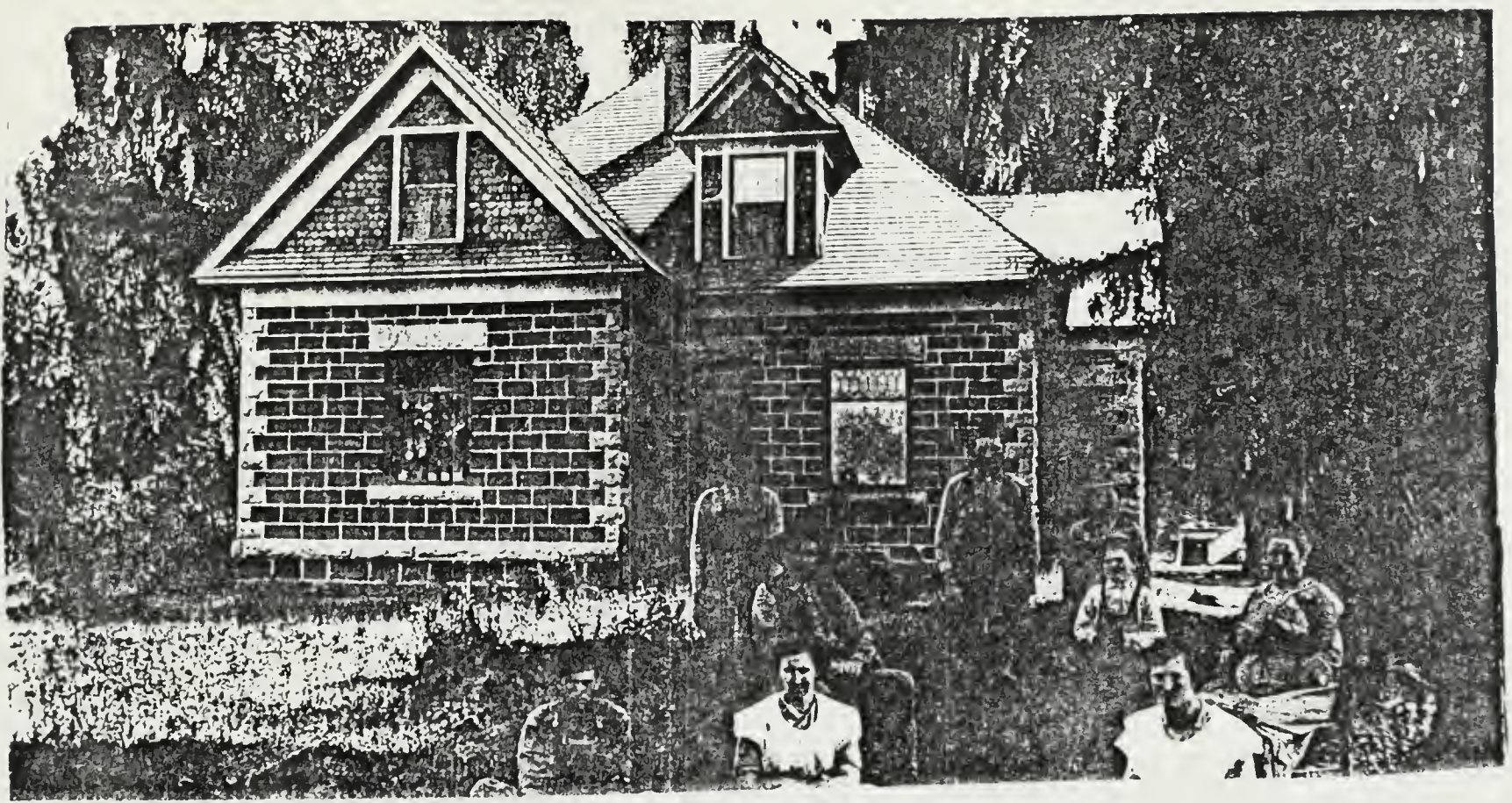
Threshing Time

The first year Josiah homesteaded his place he cleared and plowed ten acres. The next spring he planted that ten acres in oats. He harvested one hundred bushels to the acre from his oats bringing attention to this fertile valley.

He was a pioneer at raising potatoes. At one time he sent seed potatoes to Niagara Falls and other Eastern cities. He also raised cattle, planted sweet corn, and raised alfalfa. He milked cows for the milk, butter, and cream for the family to use. He planted a one acre orchard of several different kinds of apples, prunes, plums, pears, and cherries. A few years later he cleared and planted an other acre of fruit trees.

Josiah was active in early irrigation. He assisted in the construction of the Long Island Irrigation Canal. He was a stock holder and a director of the canal company from the time it was organized and served as its president for several years. In the beginning the canal was only a small ditch. It ran to Menan and the flour mill. It was made larger with a slip scraper. This scraper was used to move dirt and was run with man and horse power. One of Josiah's sons ran a dragline through the canal to make it even larger. The corners and weak places in the canal were lined with sandstone to prevent wash outs.

Josiah started building his rock home in 1910. It took two years to complete. This house was one of the first rock houses in the Annis area. The workers hauled the black sandstone from a quarry north of the Snake River. The white limestone corner stones came from a quarry some where near Kelley Canyon to the east. The house was considered large in its day. It had four bedrooms and a large hall upstairs. It had one bedroom downstairs, a parlor, a living room, a pantry, and a large porch. Today, the house is on the National Register of Historical Sites and belongs to a grandson.



Josiah Scott Rock Home

Josiah helped construct the first little log school building in Annis. It was built in 1894. He served as a school trustee for seven years. In 1908 he went to Pocatello with his team and wagon and hauled the school bell to put on top of the school building.

He also helped with the surveying, the clearing of sagebrush, and the building of a fence for the Annis Little Butte Cemetery. He and his family helped haul black sandstone for the building of the Annis Church house.

After Josiah's death Mary and her sons continued to operate the farm. But as was common in those days, the farm was divided among the seven sons after her death in 1950. Seventy acres of the original homestead had been given to Josiah's brother shortly after the patent was established. That left one hundred and thirty acres to be divided. Each one got between sixteen and twenty-one acres. All of the original one hundred and sixty acres is owned by one of the Scott family.

Orson Scott, one of the sons, is still living at this time (1990) and is ninety-eight years old. He still owns his nineteen acres.

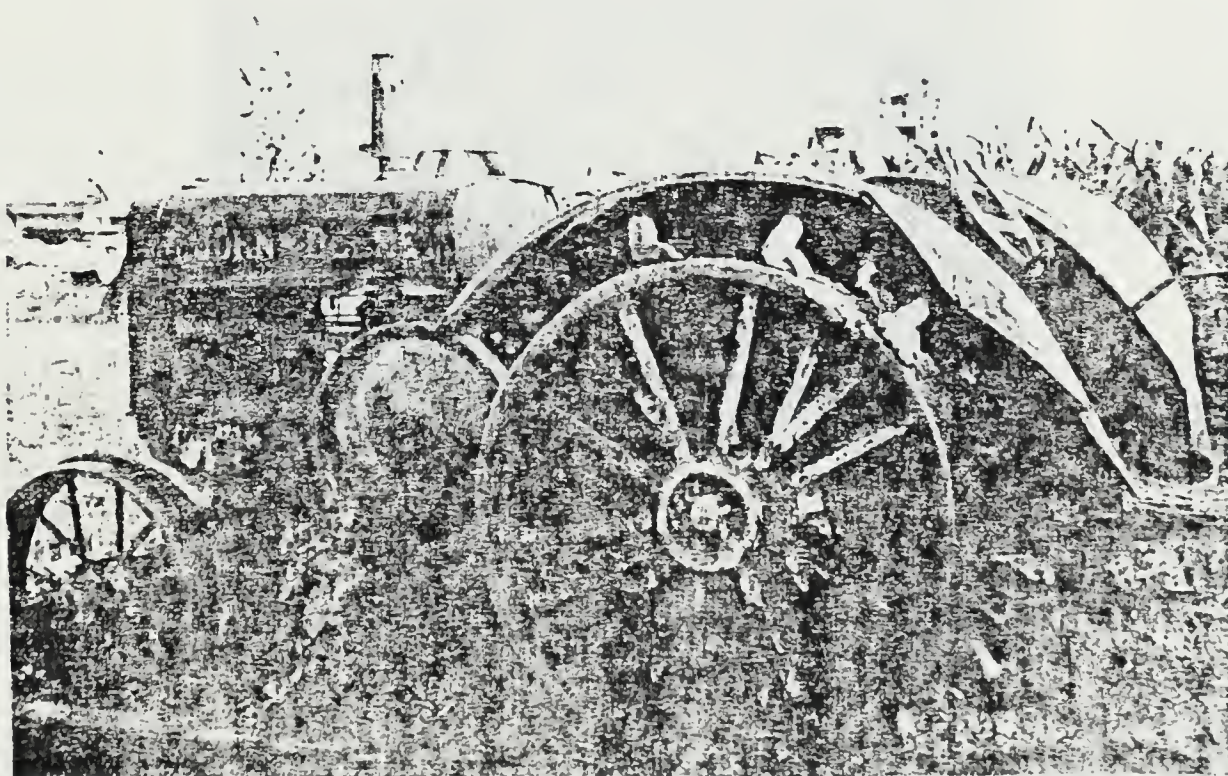
Eldon bought his father's twenty-one acres from his family. He also bought thirty-two acres from a cousin. Thus Eldon and Maureen are the owners of fifty-three acres of the original homestead. They continue to grow hay, grain, potatoes, and corn. They also operate a small dairy.

The biggest change of the land from one hundred years ago is that it has been cleared and leveled. The last few years it was leveled again with laser beam equipment. This makes it easier to preserve the water and to make the irrigation faster and easier. There is very little waste land left on the farm. The machinery is bigger and more efficient. Less man power is needed as the

machines are taking over more. It takes more land and more expensive machinery to run a farm. It also takes longer hours of the day and night to keep up on the expenses of running a farm.

Eldon has had the experience of helping his father farm with horses, operating the plow, the harrow, the hay rake, and the grain binder. Hay was hauled with a wagon pulled by a team of horses. It was put on the wagon with a pitch fork. It was then taken to the yards and stacked in a pile with a hay fork and derrick.

Eldon experienced putting the grain in shocks. These had been prepared with a binder. He helped thrash the grain with a thrasher run by steam. The shocks of grain were fed into the thrasher by man power.



Eldon Scott's Father's First Tractor

Eldon remembers the first tractor that was owned by his father. The tractor was used to prepare the land for planting. That tractor helped get the work done faster. He can remember cleaning ditches by hand using only a shovel and muscle and sweat. Irrigation was done with a shovel and a dam. Milking a herd of cows was done by hand. After the tractor and hay baler was available, all of the bales were picked up by hand and put on a wagon. They the hay was hauled to the stack and piled on it with a derrick. Potato picking was a hard job. Each potato was picked up by hand, put into a basket, and then dumped into a sack. Each sack was lifted onto a truck and taken to the cellar. There it was lifted off the truck and dumped into a pile. The modern farm equipment has come a long way in the last 100 years.

Thomas Henry Boyce

Thomas Henry Boyce came to Lewisville, Idaho, with his brother in 1883. They each homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land. In 1884 Thomas married Clarissa Eliza Selk. They were the second wedding in Lewisville. Thomas served three missions for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Thomas died at his home in 1915.



Thomas Henry Boyce Home - 1898
This home no longer exists.

Reed Boyce was born in Lewisville in April, 1902. He was the eighth of ten children. He was thirteen years old when his father died. He helped on the family farm until he joined the U.S. Army. After he was released from the army he spent about a decade working at a variety of jobs. In 1932 he and his family came back home to farm his twenty acres. He then bought land from his brother and sister until he owned one hundred acres of the original homestead. Reed farmed until the fall of 1973 at which time he had a severe heart attack. Farming was hard work. Especially hard was the cleaning of ditches with shovels, the digging of post holes, the hauling of hay, and the milking by hand.

On May 29, 1958, Clyde Boyce married Joan Green. She was from Menan and was the ninth of eleven children. She also has a twin sister. He wanted to farm as his vocation. His father was unable to help him at this time so he went to work for the Clement Brothers and then at the Menan Co-op. He enjoyed this work but his heart was in farming.



Reed Boyce Home

In the spring of 1962 he began farming with his father. The first year he got a small wage and four and a half acres of potatoes. In the fall he rented eighty acres from Ray Eames. In the spring of 1963 he bought a Massey 65 tractor and started his farming.

He farmed ground here and there all the time he has farmed until two years ago. Then he farmed only his own land. In 1968 he bought eighty acres from Boyd Poole. The farm is located in Menan by the Snake River.

In 1965 Clyde and Dean, his brother, rented three hundred and twenty acres in the desert from the Clement Brothers. Clyde didn't like this kind of farming because of all the problems with the pipe movers and all the driving. He came back to the valley to farm by himself. In 1974 he began farming the Boyce Homestead and he rented Maurice Lindstrom's and Ella Martin's farms. He farmed about two hundred and eighty acres with the help of his family.

In 1975 his father died and he bought the homestead. In 1985 he bought another one hundred and sixty acres in Menan.

He has always milked cows. He had two cows before he started farming and as the years went on he built his herd to one hundred and fifty cows. In 1981 he built a fifty cow stall corral. In 1983 he built another fifty stalls.

Both of Clyde's sons were farming with him until 1986 when Alan left the farm to go Boise to work for Albertsons. In 1988 Clyde built a new milking parlor. They had one hundred and fifty cows and he was a Grade A Dairyman. His son, Rodney, works with him.

Clyde and Joan have four children: Alan, Carla, Rodney, and Collen. He is proud of his children and loves his grandchildren.

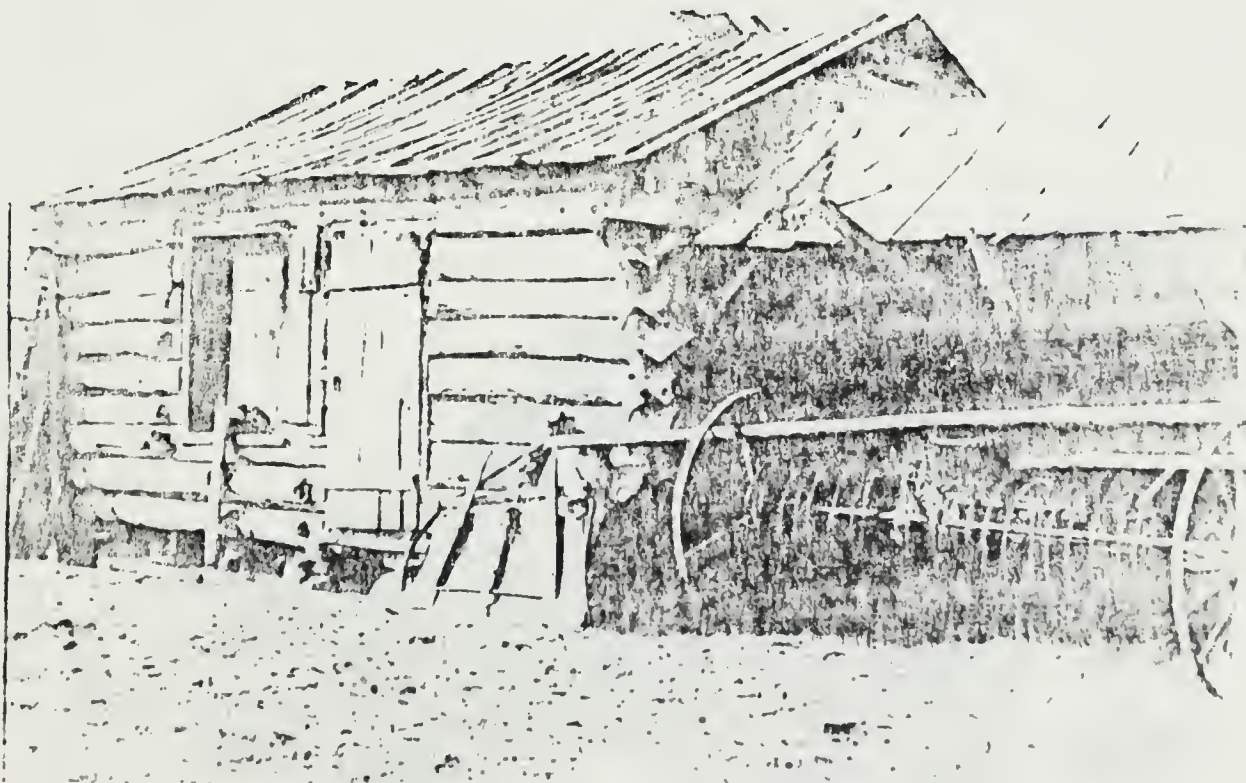
In the year 1990 the farm will have been in the Boyce Family for one hundred and seven years.

William Eames

William Eames was born February 5, 1863, in England. He came to America with his family and they arrived in Salt lake in 1868. He lived in Plain City, Utah, until his was twenty-one. His father had died in 1869 and life was a constant struggle to survive. In 1884 he moved to Idaho to a place known as Pool's Island (Menan).

On February, 28, 1888, William married Ella Geneva Molen. They had five sons: John Wesley, Earl, Raymond, and Glenn. He homesteaded a farm three miles west of Menan in 1889.

William had the misfortune to lose his left arm in a threshing machine accident in the fall of 1887. With the unswerving determination characteristic of our pioneer forefathers, he became as good with one arm as most men are with two. Ella was a wonderful wife, a great mother, always very neat and immaculately clean in her appearance.



William and Ella Eames Home

William served several terms on the Village Board, was Justice of the Peace, County Road Overseer, Water Master and County Commissioner during his service years in the valley.

Raymond William was born on march 10, 1894, on the farm west of Menan. He was the third son and was born in a one-room log,

dirt roofed cabin built by his father. His father worked hard clearing the land of brush so that there was enough land to farm.

Since they had no toys, the Eames boys made their own toys and recreation. They made dugouts all over the farm. They also built a brick cabin of the bricks they made and burned in a kiln. They camped in this cabin doing their cooking, eating, and sleeping there. They built a circus with nets and swings from ropes they had braided from binder twine. They also had an animal menagerie of squirrels, rabbits, ground owls, woodpeckers, magpies, hawks, snakes, and porcupines. They had to hunt food for all these pets. They built a small hay derrick and a Jackson Fork which worked just like the big ones.

Ray and Wes' first formal education came from their mother who taught them at home several hours a day. They learned their ABC's, arithmetic, writing, and reading. Ray attended grade school in Menan through the eighth grade, went to Rigby High School for a year, and then went to Idaho Falls where he graduated.

In 1918 after Ray and Wes had purchased their dad's farm, they continued clearing the land of brush, scraping it, and leveling it. Ray's story is told here and Wes' will be further on. On April 13, 1929, Ray married Mary Green Shurtliff. They had two sons: Jack and Cecil.



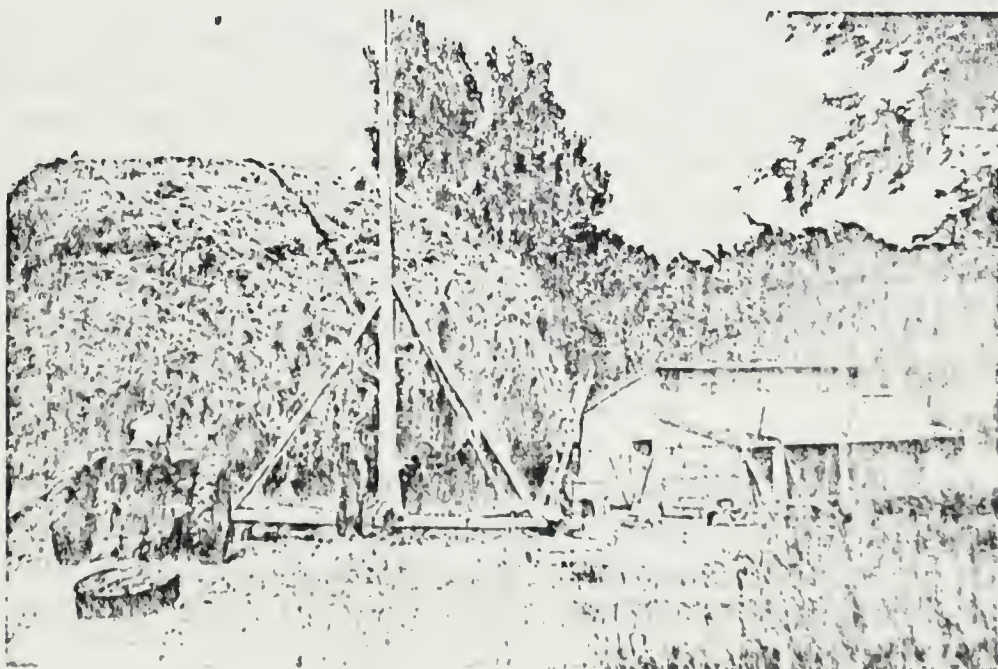
Ray and Mary Eames - 1928



Ray Eames And Horses

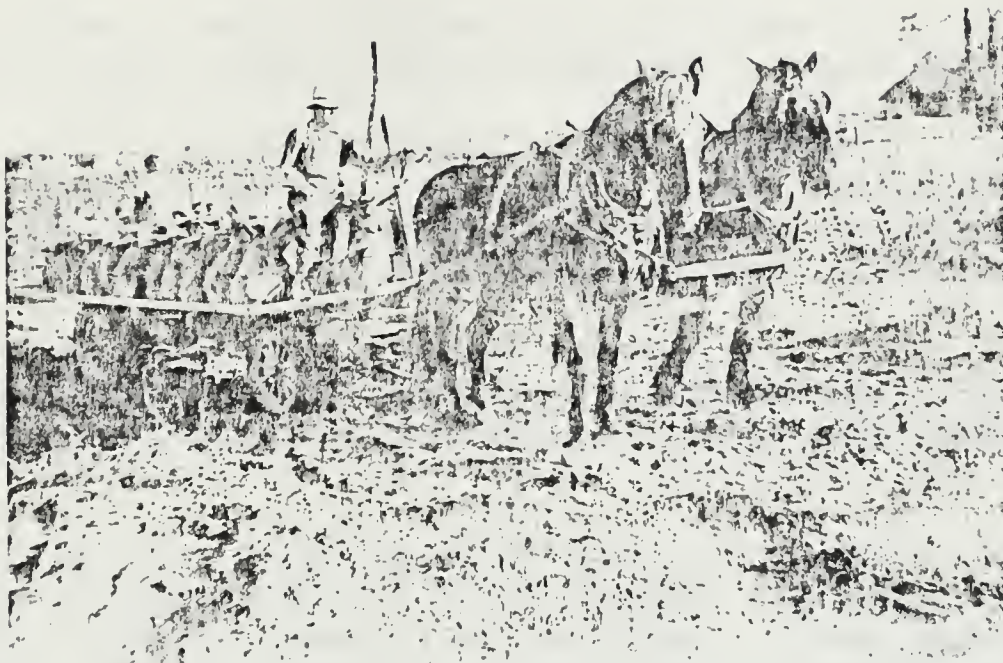
Ray was active in community affairs serving as a trustee for the Menan School District, a director of the Long Island Canal Company, as a County Commissioner, and as Chairman of that board for six years.

Ray loved horses and was very proud of them. He enjoyed sports as a young man and played baseball on the Menan town team. In the 30's he helped build the Roberts to Rigby road with the use of his team and scraper. He had one of the best milking Shorthorn herds in the area.



Stacking Hay On The Eames Ranch

Ray died on January 13, 1980. He was active in his later years raising flowers, taking care of his livestock, chopping and sawing wood, and walking. His farm was divided between his sons.



Hauling Potatoes On The Eames Farm

Jack was born December 9, 1930, in his father's house. He saw the farm cleared of sagebrush and willows with an ax and team of horses. The ground was then levelled with horse drawn scrapers, misken scrapers, and walking plows. He has raised sugar beets, potatoes, hay, grain, and cattle.

In 1956 Jack married Karen Boam and they had four children: Bradley J., Gregory Kale, Stacy Earl, and Ashley Nicolle. Jack is old enough to have farmed with horses and yet young enough to enjoy the modern farming techniques. Due to health problems he had to turn the farm over to his son Greg.

The second half of the Eames farm was inherited by John Wesley, who was born December 23, 1888, at Menan. His story as a child is the same as the above except that he had polio in the right arm and shoulder. A specialist in Salt Lake City said they could do nothing and it was a handicap for him the rest of his life. He entered high school in Idaho Falls in 1907. After two years they had to quit school and work for money to go back to school. They finished in the top of their class. They rented a small two room shack in the southeast corner of the town during their schooling. It was so cold at times that their food froze while they were at class.

On May 19, 1919, Wes married Leota Luella Konkell from Mountain Groves, Missouri. She was a teacher but retired to raise her family. Her hobbies were gardening, flower raising, photography, and textile painting. They had five children: Betty, Ruth, Bill, Iva, and Bob.

Wes taught and was the principal of Menan Elementary School from 1912 to 1925. He also served as the superintendent of Jefferson County schools from 1926-1937. He was active during his life in civic and political affairs. He passed away October 9,

1975. His wife, Leota, passed away October 26, 1971. They are both buried in the Little Butte Cemetery at Annis, Idaho.

Robert was the fifth child of Wes and Leota. He was born at the family home in Menan. His early life was spent studying by kerosene lamps and doing the farm work such as thinning beets and shocking rain. He also picked potatoes and milked cows.

He went to the Menan grade school and later graduated from Midway High School where he was the studentbody president. He played on the football and basketball teams and was in the school plays.

He married Jean Schofield on March 17, 1956, at Menan. They built a home on the farm and later bought the farm. They had four children: Ed, Robert, Shaun, and Deborah. Farm conditions change all the time. All the family hauled hay by hand and thinned beets with a long handled hoe. They cut and picked potatoes. They learned to milk cows with a machine.

Bob served on the Menan School PTA, the Farm Bureau, the Menan Co-op Board, and is currently serving on the Long Island Canal Board.

One of the years that the family all remember very well was the year of the Teton Dam Flood in 1976 when the water went right through the farm and house. It took a lot of work to put the farm and house back the way it was.

For a time they rented four of the neighbors' farms to go along with theirs. Needless to say it kept them pretty busy. They no longer rent additional ground. He is currently helping with the custodial duties at the Midway Middle School to help supplement the farming of a hundred acres. He has farmed all his life and believes it is a great place to raise a family. His sons help with the farming even though they have jobs of their own.

BINGHAM COUNTY

Lewis Dunbar Wilson

Three generations of Wilson men like to bake bread and Zula Wilson Cathey related, "We knew the day Grandpa Wilson baked bread and we always stopped for fresh bread and honey. He had bees, beehives, and plenty of honey." Her father, Joseph Leonard Wilson, baked good bread as does her brother, former county assessor, Darrell Wilson.

The Wilson farm, Wayne and Zula Wilson Cathey and Darrell and Gwen Wilson, did not get registered as a century farm although it qualified.

Lewis Dunbar Wilson came to the Upper snake River Valley in 1885 and was one of the five original people to homestead west of the river near Blackfoot.

Discussing her grandfather, Zulu remarked, "My sister and I gave grandpa a mustache cup so his mustache wouldn't get in the cup when he drank from it. His mustache was his pride and joy and he would stand in front of the mirror and comb and trim it to make sure it was always even.



Lewis Dunbar Wilson's Walking Plow

"My grandfather was a very good person and loved to associate with people. He was a stern person with his family and taught them to be honest. If he gave you a job to do, he expected you to do it and in a way he would approve of. you played after the work was done.

"He liked children and loved to tell us stories. He would howl like a coyote to tease us.

"Grandpa told me when he came to this area they cleared the land the hard way. They would fell a big tree and hook a horse on each end and then drag the tree through the sagebrush to break it off and then burn it.

"Grandpa would give us kids a nickel to walk to the store and buy him some square cakes of chewing tobacco called 'Horseshoe Tobacco. We would walk to the Osborne store (in the tall poplar trees where Simplot Fertilizer is presently located) and Mr. Osborne would give us extra penny candy and visit with us and tell us stories."

She told about Mr. Wilson going to check on the water he had put on a patch of potatoes and came back to say, "Well, we don't have to worry about watering that potato patch anymore. The river came down and washed it all out." That is where the branch of the river is down by Darrell's house.

When he came to Bingham County he homesteaded two farms and built two sturdy identical log houses on each homesite. They both had shade trees, fruit trees, gardens, and berry bushes.

Lewis Dunbar Wilson Jr. was born September 21, 1840, at Nauvoo, Illinois. He walked across the plains with his father. He married Catharine Wiggins in 1862 and they lived in Ogden, Utah. There they established the first hardware store and lumberyard.

A polygamist, he took his second wife, Eliza Ellen Hunt, in 1873. The Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Law made life difficult for the men who did not desert their wives. If they stayed with the whole family they were constantly harassed by the U. S. marshals.

In 1887 he was arrested and given his choice to give up his second wife or go to prison. He felt he could not desert her or the children and went to prison. He was sentenced to six months hard labor. He served three months and was released. Shortly after he returned home he was arrested again. This time he was tried and sentenced to serve two years at the federal prison in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. He was released after serving eighteen months. Then he was given visitation rights with the family. He could only visit his second family.

Tom Williams, in his book, Miracle of the Desert, reported, "The first shipper of potatoes in Bingham County was L. D. Wilson.

According to his son Joe Wilson and his daughter Mrs. John I. Watson (Elveretta), Mr. Wilson shipped the first car of potatoes in the fall of 1889. So far as the writer has been able to ascertain, these were the first potatoes shipped in Idaho."

His family relates this story: "One year after growing a large crop of potatoes he could not find a sale for them. So he put into effect his ingenuity and dauntless ambition, boarding a train for New York City. There he went into one of the large hotels and asked the management that his gift of Idaho rural potatoes be baked and served to the hotel guests for dinner. During the meal he was presented to the dinning room and introduced as 'Wilson, Potato King.' who had given potatoes that they were eating as a compliment. This title he carried until his death. He sold his entire potato crop at a good price. He shipped them directly to New York City.



Darrell Wilson, Descendent of Lewis
Standing on Part of Original Homestead

Lewis Dunbar Wilson Died at age eighty-one on January 22, 1922.

Wayne and Zulu Wilson Cathey have sixty-five acres of the original homestead and live in one of the original homes Lewis Dunbar Wilson built. They now lease the ground to someone else to farm as they have been retired for six years.

Charles Wicks

George Knodle is the fourth generation of Charles and Emma Wicks and owns the original homestead of 160 acres. He and his wife, Merleen, are looking forward to remodelling and moving into the old ranch home.



Charles And Emma Annear Wicks

Charles Wicks came from Cornwall, England, and his wife, Emma Annear, was from Dover, Md. They filed for their homestead in 1885.



The Wicks homestead

A school across the street from their homestead was named for them, the Wicks School. A road in the area just off Rich Lane still retains the name of Wicks. The foundation is all that remains of the school today.

At one time the area was very good farming ground and George said grain grew four to five feet high. Other crops on the farm were beets, potatoes, and alfalfa seed. George has a receipt showing that twenty-eight thousand dollars was paid for alfalfa seed. Now the land in the area has a lot of sub water coming up. George has cattle and this year tried to grow oats but it was not a success. The corn grew much better and next year they will probably try to grow more corn.

The old hay wagon with iron rimmed wheels rests by the ranch and one of George's great grandfather Powell's freight wagons was sitting in the front yard. The wagons were used to haul freight from Blackfoot to Challis.



George (Gus) Powell And Two Stacks Of Hay

George remarked, "This ranch house means a lot to me. My mom, Emma Powell Knodle, was born here and my sister, Francis, was born in the same bedroom." Francis now resides in Dallas, Texas.

Emma Annear Wicks was born July 4, 1835, and died January 30, 1908. Charles Wicks was born January 21, 1843, and died January 14, 1926. They are both buried in the Grove City Cemetery.

Lot Adams

Wild Cows, sagebrush roads, and living in a dugout are some of the obstacles Lot and Sarah Plant Adams overcame when they homesteaded 160 acres in Riverside, Idaho, in 1885.

Lot was born in Rounds, England, November 5, 1850, and came to the United States when he was fifteen years old. Sara Plant arrived in Richmond, Utah, from England when she was five years old. She and Lot were married February 17, 1881. They had four children born to them before they came to Idaho and five more after getting here.

Their son, Maurice, is still living in Riverside and on his birthday, November 30, 1990, will be ninety-two.



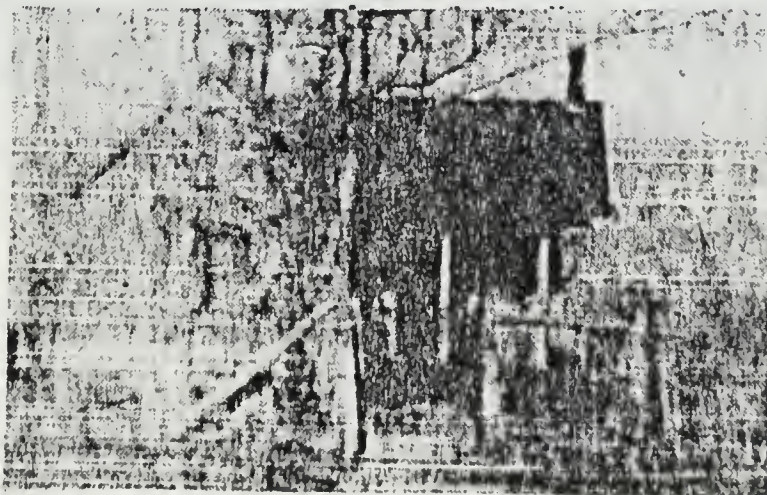
Lot Adams And Sarah Plant Adams

Fierce, wild cattle roamed the area and fed where they pleased. One day Sarah was forced to jump into a canal to save herself from an attack. Sometimes the cattle would come and destroy a whole wheat field.

When the LaRocque family left the area they let the lot Adams family live in their dugout. When they returned the Adams family had their own land and a home hewn from timber which grew along the river.

Lot helped to build the Wearyrick Ditch. This canal was built the hard way with a pick, shovel, teams of horses, and slip scrapers. He also helped build the Danskin Canal. The water was taken out where it would be the easiest so the Wearyrick Canal was taken out in a natural channel of the Snake River where the water ran except for a low water season. Lot's son, Maurice, was secretary of the Wearyrick Canal for sixty-five years. Willard Adams has taken the job for the last two years.

Maurice's son, Willard, and his wife, Bette Jane, purchased forty-one acres. Bill, as some folks know him, said, "I am proud to own a portion of the land and live in the home that was part of the home built by my grandfather, Lot Adams."



One Of Three Homes Lot Built

Nels Anderson Just

Nels Anderson Just was a young pioneer with a natural gift for the love of the land and water. He engaged in various pursuits such as mining, stockraising, ranching, banking, and milling. But the thing nearest his heart was irrigation. He was one of the chief promoters of the Idaho Canal System.

Nels was born in Denmark, April 17, 1847, and arrived in Utah while still a young man. He had a wagon and two yoke of oxen and went into the freighting business. During the summer of 1870 he hauled vegetables from Boise to the mining towns in Montana. That was quite a distance to keep vegetables fresh.

One night while he was camped near the present townsite of Firth, Idaho, his oxen strayed. When daylight arrived he followed their tracks and they led him to the Blackfoot River and a beautiful valley that he later homesteaded with his new bride, Emma Thompson Bennett.



Nels Anderson And Emma Just

Emma was born in England, January 21, 1850. She was twenty years old and had a year old son when she married Nels. Her former husband had deserted her four months before the baby arrived. They were married November 9, 1870, in Malad, Idaho.

They returned to the beautiful site Nels had discovered and spent their first winter there in a dugout with no windows and a buffalo robe for a door. It was in this "cellar house" a year later that their first child, James, was born.

They grew a garden and irrigated it with a bucket. He fished and hunted. To bring in extra money Nels would bring Emma washing to do from Eagle Rock (Idaho Falls) eighteen miles away. Some of the time they had a beef contract and supplied the meat to Fort Hall for the soldiers.

By filing a homestead, a desert claim, and a timber culture a continuous strip of land was secured for future generations. As the older boys were able to buy land the Just farm became a solid block of land more than a mile wide and two miles long along the Blackfoot River.

Nels worked as a promoter and contractor for the Idaho Canal and his sons followed the slip scraper that created the first big canal system in this part of Idaho. This canal flows from just south of Idaho Falls for over one hundred miles until it discharges into the Blackfoot River.

There was plenty of water in the river but getting it to the land would be a gigantic task. Bluffs of rock lay in the path of the ditch and the white volcanic ash was not very good at holding water.



Nels Just Spearheaded Construction Of
A Power Plant On The Blackfoot River.

Nels died March 28, 1912, at the age of sixty-five. Emma died November 8, 1923, at the age of seventy-three. They are buried on part of the old homestead that was set aside for a cemetery.

Currently the Reid farm grows hay, grain, and potatoes. They have extensive livestock.

Robert E. Reid is farming sixty acres. He said, "When I was eight or ten we used horses and now its modern machinery. We have come a long way! One man can do today what five or six used to do. Production has doubled because we have better seed variety."

Wallace Reid compared his work to his ancestors and said everything is mechanized. "Our irrigation is by sprinkler compared to what Nels had to do to get water to his alfalfa. We have seen a lot of changes!" He and Marlene farm sixty acres.

Paul E. Reid said, "It would be interesting to see Nels operating a back hoe. We clean ditches in a day and to get the

water to ground that took Nels years with picks and shovels by hand and horses." He remarked that he looks at the obsolete one row potato digger or the beet harvester and compares them to the machinery today. He farms one hundred and sixty acres.

Fred Reid enjoys working with the cattle and is looking forward to the fall round-up that occurs each year. They go out and bring the cattle in from the hills. He said, "We hay all the time. In the summer we haul it in and in the winter we haul it out, all for the cattle."



Grain Goes Into The Truck And
The Rest Goes Into The Straw Stack.

Douglas Reid felt great strides have been made since Nels and Emma homesteaded and remarked as to how they had endured so many hardships that it is hard to imagine all that has happened since they first arrived. Fred and Douglas farm two hundred and ten acres together.

John Henry Stander

John Henry Stander was born October 10, 1863, in Brigham City Utah. He herded sheep on the hills around the city at the age of seven and at an early age was employed by the railroad working on the rails being laid into Montana. He saved his money and bought

a team of horses and a wagon. He left his home and drove the team to Idaho in 1885. He was one of the first settlers of the Thomas area and homesteaded a timber claim of 160 acres of land that was thickly covered with sagebrush. He worked hard to clear the land and build a log cabin. He helped make some of the first irrigating ditches and canals and was water master for the Wearyrick Ditch for many years.

In order to get a little money to carry on his farming he used his team and wagon to haul food and supplies from Blackfoot to the mines at Bay Horse and Challis.

The first bridge across the Snake River was a narrow wooden, one-way toll bridge and he often would tie his horses on the west side of the bridge and walk into town. He forded the river many times.

He played his violin for dances which were held in the first small school house.

Making canals and ditches was very laborious with the rudimentary tools they had to use. Sometimes they would be gone from home for six or seven days in order to bring water to a thirsty desert crop.



John Henry And Catharine Rebecca Adams Stander

He married Catharine (Kate) Rebecca Adams in 1889. She was born November 27, 1871, in Richmond, Utah. After they were married he built a frame house, planted many trees to provide a windbreak, and planted a large apple orchard. He was called on an LDS Church

(Mormon) mission to the southern states and left his wife and three children for a time.

One the way back John was involved in a train accident near Colorado. His passenger train hit a cattle train head-on. There was a lot of commotion and excitement as it was midnight and the train was burning. As he tried to exit the train he found that he had a broken leg. He fell out of a window to escape the fire and remembers vividly the experience of laying helpless on the ground listening to the cries of the hurt and burned victims.

When help finally arrived they took hold of his hands and the skin came off like gloves. The injured were taken by another train to a hospital in Ogden. His shin bone below the knee was broken and a metal plate was attached to the bone which remained with him the rest of his life.

He also had a terrifying experience with a bear and her three cubs that left him with permanent scars. In the spring some of his horses had wandered down the river nearly eighty-five miles in their quest for good grass. They found a bear with three cubs near their camp. Two of the men thought it would be fun to take the cubs home and began to taunt the mother. It attacked. The two men were on good horses and quickly outdistanced the bruin. John's horse stumbled and spilled him. He ran but the bear caught him and slapped him down. He jumped up and the bear knocked him down again. Finally the bear stood on him and began shaking him just like a dog shakes a rabbit.

The bear turned him over to expose his face but he turned over again. The bear then bit him above the waist and shook her head. She chewed on his waist some more and then decided that he must be dead. The bear left.

The other men came to investigate as they had witnessed the mauling. John was so weak from lose of blood that he could hardly stand. They put him on the horse and he would ride until he could not stand it and then would walk for a ways. At their camp they put a sagebrush poultice on his back. He has carried the scars on his back ever since.

John served as a trustee on the school board and assisted in hauling the logs to build the first school house. John and his sons built a rock house and this is where Roy and Karen Stander Thompson, a granddaughter, live. The farm was divided among three of the sons but as Karen said, "It is now back in one piece due to Lawrence's sprinkling system." She also suggested that the farm had served as a dairy besides raising a variety of crops. Lawrence and Della just returned from an LDS mission in Australia. They own eighty acres. Lawrence is the oldest grandson of John and Catharine. Lawrence said he had raised potatoes for forty years or more and also hay and grain.

Ralph is the only living child of Stander's. He is ninety-four. He sold his farm to Lawrence.

John and Catharine had eight children and she died December 15, 1928. He lived alone until his palsy got too bad. He then made his home with his son, Ralph.

Ralph said, "Dad was a very hard working man and always honest in his dealing. His life was spared more than once. He lived with us about six or seven years and the last two years of his life he was bedridden and cared for by me and my wife, Margaret. He died at our home June 30, 1951."

Chapter 5

FREMONT COUNTY

William Henry and Curilla S. Carson Daw

William Henry Daw was born on May 3, 1868, at Cedar Fort, Utah, the son of Isaac Daw and Sarah Ann Williams. He was married to Curilla Ann Carson on November 23, 1891. Will worked in the mine fields in West Dip, Utah, and also drove a stagecoach from Cedar Fort to West Dip. Prior to 1899 he had filed for a homestead in Wilford, Idaho, consisting of eighty acres. His father had gone to Idaho and filed for land earlier.

In the spring of 1899 a family party consisting of Will, Curilla, and three children, Mable Ann, Sarah Amelia, and Clarence William, set out for Idaho. They were accompanied by Curilla's two orphaned sisters, Sophia and Ethel, and one orphaned brother, Willie Carson. Will drove a covered wagon which held their supplies and personal belongings and a new born calf. Their only milk cow was led behind the wagon. Mrs. Daw drove a buggy in which the rest of the party rode.

Upon arrival in the Upper Snake River Valley they lived in a one room house that belonged to Alonzo Daw. There were no buildings on their homestead. One more child, Lydia Alice, was born there in Chester on August 30, 1900.

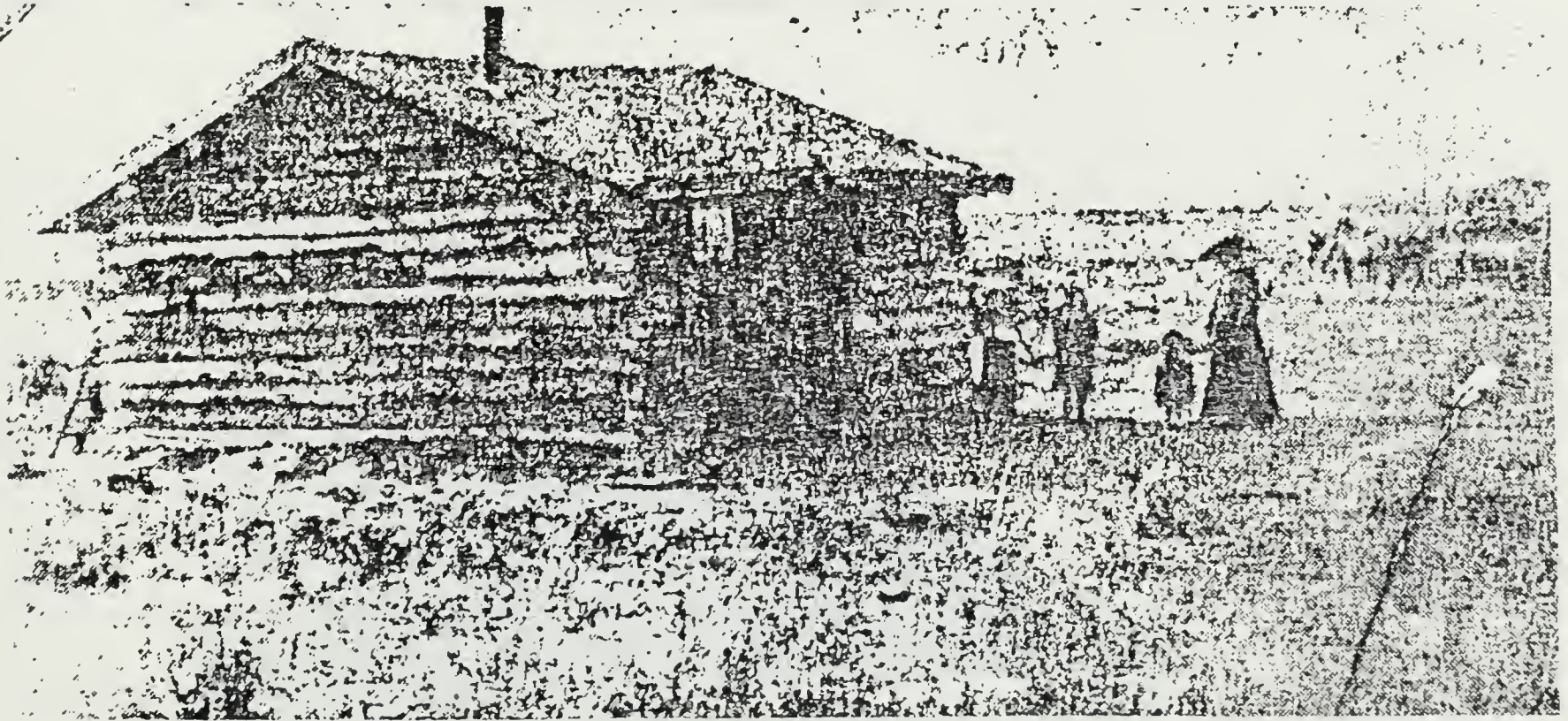
Curilla passed away in November, 1902, leaving the children in the care of Sophia Carson Garrett. William then married Emma Burbank.

The Daw family moved onto the homestead into a one room log cabin with a dirt roof in 1903.

William Daw passed away on January 9, 1920, and his only son, Clarence, took over the farming operations. He later bought his sisters shares of the land.

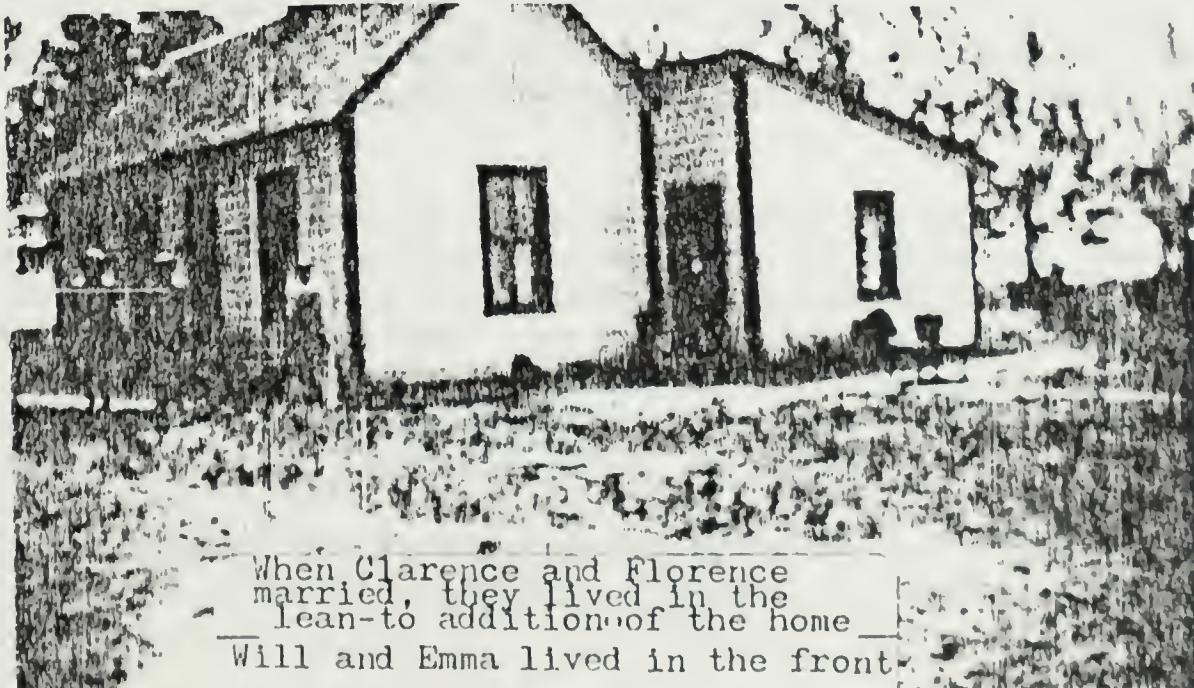
Today the Bar I D is operated by Dean Daw, the only son of Clarence. The Bar I D stands for the Isaac Daw brand, Dean's great-grandfather.

Clarence remembers walking behind the hand plow and recalls many hardships suffered by his father in making a living for the family. The work of clearing the land of sagebrush by hand was very hard. There were no bridges over the ditches and canals. All vehicles had to ford the streams. When a wagon passed on the road his father would have to shovel up the indenture made in the banks of the stream to keep a full irrigating stream.



First Home Of William Daw In Wilford - 1900

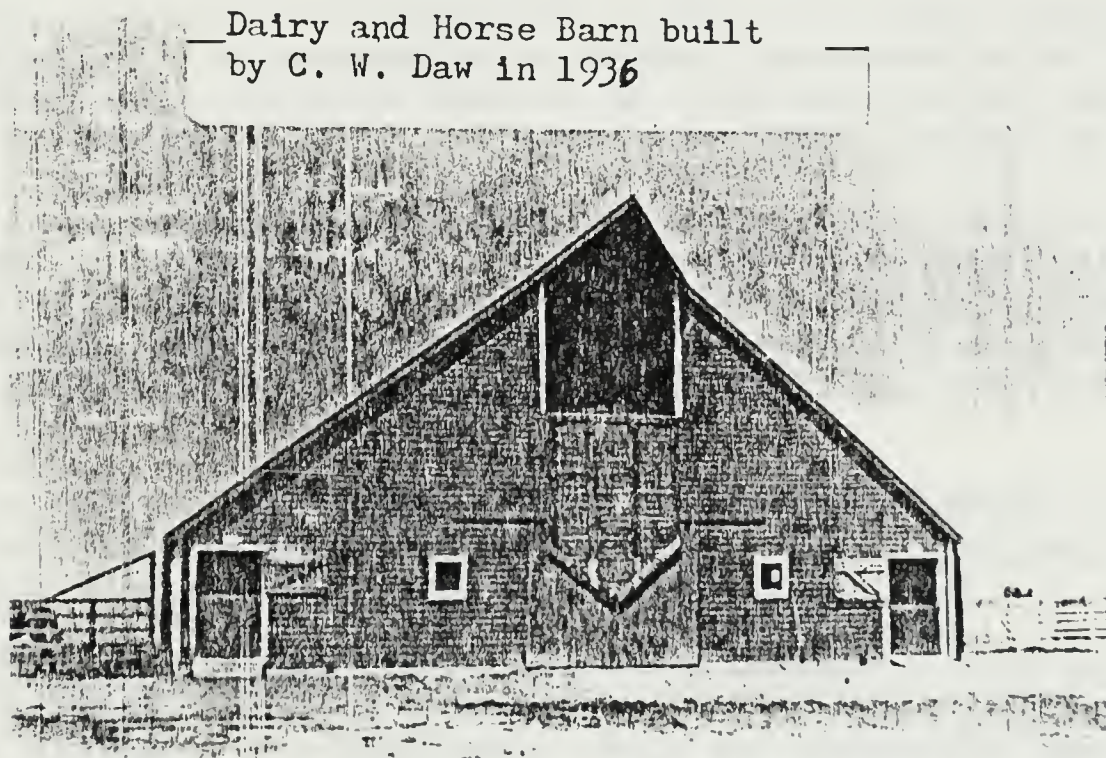
Clarence recalls a horse powered threshing machine used by his father. The horses plodded around in a circle moving the big wheel which supplied the power. The grain was bound and hauled in and stacked in bundles until it could be threshed. There were few machines and sometimes it would be winter before all the farmers could have all of their grain threshed.



When Clarence and Florence married, they lived in the lean-to addition of the home — Will and Emma lived in the front

He tells about the men stacking the straw as there were no blowers on the machines. Two men would cut the bundles and feed them into the machine and two others would catch the grain in half bushel measures and dump it into sacks. Others on the crew would carry the sacks on their backs to the granary. The half bushel measures were counted so they could tell how much grain was threshed.

Clarence William Daw was born January 21, 1897, at Cedar Fort, Utah. The family moved to Idaho soon after.



Being the only son, Clarence worked hard along side his father. He also finished elementary and high school. In 1918 he married Sarah Florence North and that same year was drafted into the Army in World War I. Upon being released from the service he returned to the farm.

After his fathers death, and the buying out of his sisters shares in the farm, he added other land to the farm. Work was hard, the hours were long, but perseverance won out in the farming operation.

Electricity came to the area by the way of the Rural Electric Co-operative. Clarence worked diligently a couple of years to get enough memberships to make it feasible for the R.E.A. to serve the rural areas. When the power was turned on in 1938 it certainly made life on the farm better. Clarence continued to serve on the Board of Directors until his death in 1976 when the flood waters of the Teton Dam took the lives of both he and his wife, Florence.

Clarence was active in community affairs. He served as a Cub Master, a Little League Baseball Coach, as Square Dance Club

President, as an East Wilford School District Trustee, and he served on the Fall River Canal Board for many years.

Florence was a faithful helpmate and worked alongside her husband. She helped with the farm work besides raising a garden, chickens; turkeys, and a good size strawberry patch. Late at night, while Clarence was still in the fields, she would do the milking and feed the cows. At the age of sixty she was still driving a potato truck under the harvester. The thing both of them dreaded was not being able to care for themselves. They never saw that day.

Dean, son of Clarence and Florence, was born October 31, 1919, in the home of his grandparents on the homestead in Wilford, Idaho. He attended East Wilford school through the eight grade and then went on to graduate from South Fremont High School in 1938.

During grade school he had two sleigh dogs and a sled which he used to go to school in the winter months. He would ride to school and then send the dogs home. When it was time to come home his father would hook the dogs back to the sleigh and they would go back to school. They were very dependable in getting Dean to and from school.

Dean helped his father with the farming. When his dad was so busy promoting the electricity expansion in the valley, he took the main responsibility for the farm operation.

In December, 1940, Dean and Erla Hathaway were married. That first year they lived in a small two room house on twenty acres he owned in Wilford. In February, 1940 he purchased the Bill Hansen place of sixty acres adjoining the homestead. That spring they moved into the larger house on that farm.

The farming then was still being done with horses. Hay, peas, and grain were all shocked by hand. A derrick and Jackson fork were used to stack the hay. Potatoes were dug with a horse drawn digger and picked by hand.

It seemed like such an improvement when the first combines came out that dug and elevated the potatoes on a chain and dumped them over the end of the chain into sacks. The sacks were then bucked onto the horse drawn wagons and dumped into the cellar.

At that time people were taken to the farmers pits to sort the potatoes to be sold. The farm graduated from combine to bulker and trucks over the years. Many other improvements to the potato machinery was made over the years.

In 1950 Dean traded his sixty acres to his father as a down payment on the homestead and in 1971 he purchased the remaining fifty acres across the road. A new brick home and shop was built but they were destroyed in 1976 in the Teton Flood.

The devastation was tremendous. There ranged from a few inches to several feet of soil eroded and washed away. Debris was scattered everywhere. It seemed an impossible task to clean up that mess but with heavy equipment and lots of hard work it was all basically restored.

It took many years to recover from that disaster. It will take many more to build the soil to the production level existing before the flood. The buildings have been rebuilt and the place is being run by Ace and Kevin, Dean's sons, along with their own farms. Dean still helps out.

Dean served his country during World War II on Okinawa in the Pacific Theater. The farm lay idle at this time as there was very little help to be hired even if they could have afforded to do so. He served on the Board of Directors for the Fall River Irrigation for many years, served as PTA President of the Wilford School, was the Chairman of the Cub Scout and Boy Scout Programs, attended many seminars for the training of Boy Scout Leaders. He holds the Silver Beaver award. He was active in promoting Little League Baseball and has been supportive of other sports activities for youth. He organized and promoted a swim program for many years.

Alma Moroni Blanchard

Alma Moroni Blanchard was born in Springville, Utah, on October 15, 1868. The family was very poor and his mother died when he was four years old. He had very little schooling as it cost too much money. He dug ditches, planted trees with a pick and shovel, milked a cow, and worked for their neighbors. When he was fifteen he went to work on an uncles farm. By the time he went to Idaho he was well versed in farming.

He came to Idaho at the age of twenty-one and his homestead was registered on April 4, 1889. A routine developed in which he worked for friends, neighbors, and relatives while trying to grub out his own land. He would put a crop on his own land and then spend the winter in Utah. In the spring he would be back in Idaho to care for and then harvest his crop.

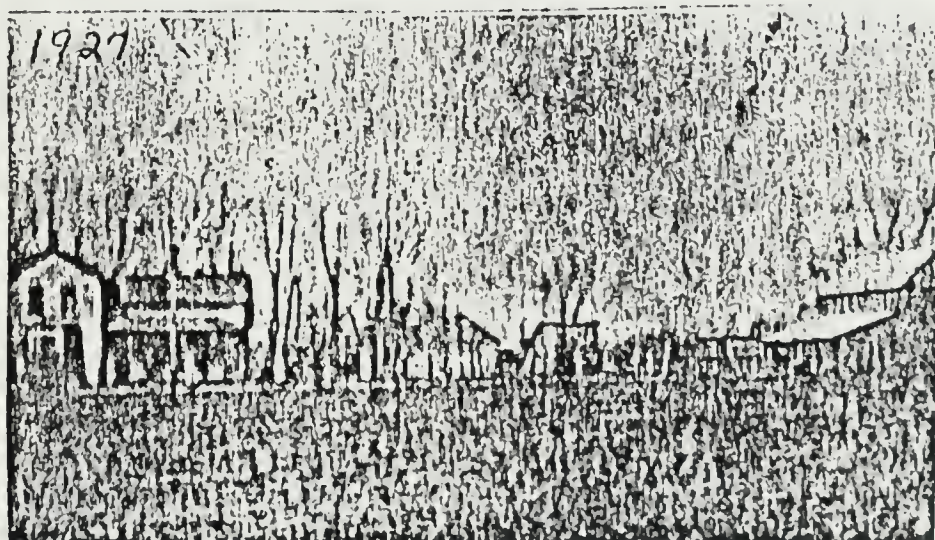
It took about four years for him to get his north eighty acres broken up so that it could be farmed. He had enough horses by then and outfits so that he could run two teams and hire some help. He sowed hay one year and nothing grew for four years. All at once it began to grow and from then on the alfalfa did well.

This was a very lonesome life. During the winter of 1896-7 he was courting Harriet Lillian Smith and on March 26, 1897, they were married.

He kept adding to the farm by buying land from his neighbors. By 1905 he had land in Green Timber, in Farnum, at Black Springs, and at Strong in addition to his homestead.

All the farm work was done the hard way. All hay was loaded on wagons, with racks, and brought to the stack yards. There it was stacked with derricks. Everything was pulled with horses. After a days work in the hay they would all go down to the river to bath and swim.

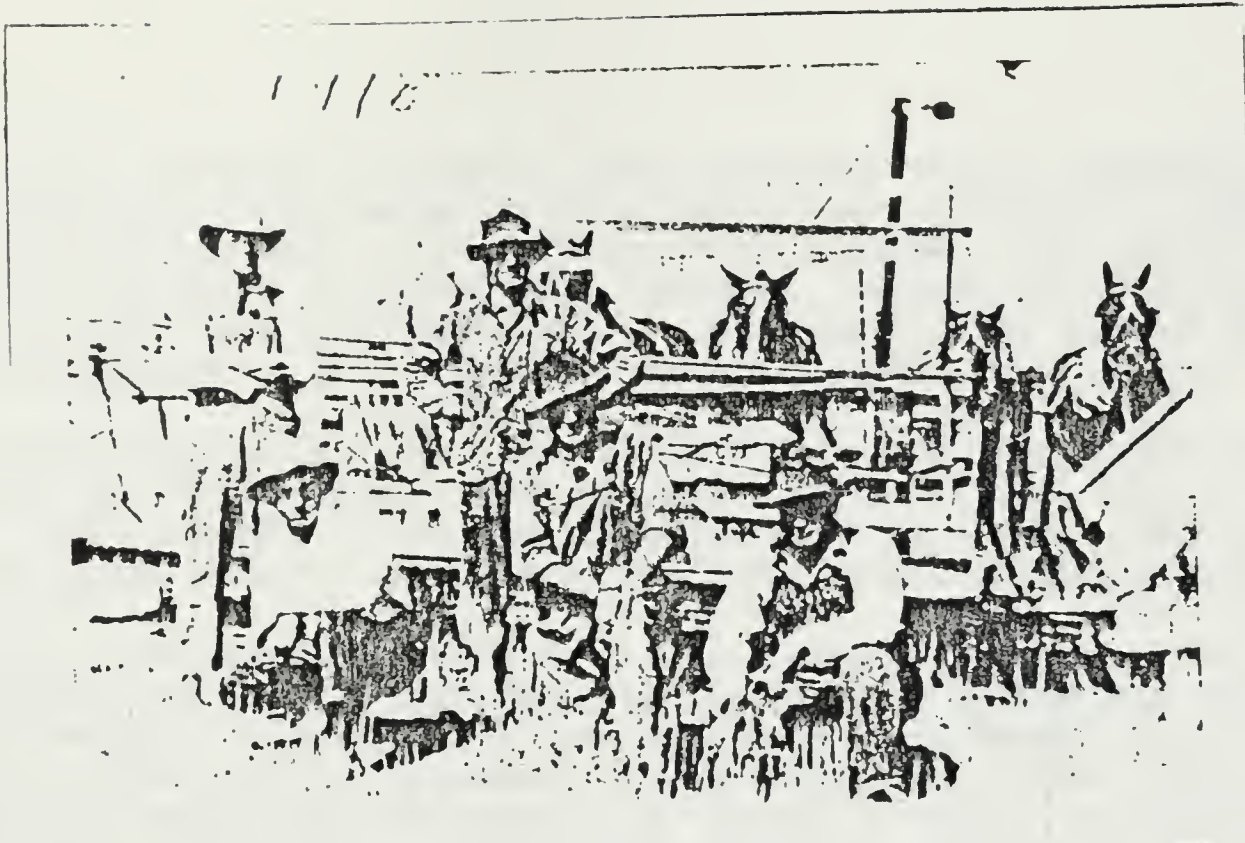
Life on the frontier was harsh. Several children and a few years of struggle and Harriet fell ill. She died in 1909 just seven weeks after the birth of her last child. Alma married Mrs. Higby five years later. That marriage lasted for another five years and then farm life proved to hard for her. She moved to St. Anthony. He then married Mrs. Pack. They were together for a little over a year.



Blanchard Home 1927

There was no running water in the house. They had to pump water from the well and pack it into the house. They would heat it in the reservoir on the stove and pour it in a large copper boiler for bathing. They bathed in a round galvanized tin tub. Their toilet was in the back yard where the smoke house is now.

In 1925 they bought a nine foot combine with an engine that ran the machine. It still took eight head of horses to pull it.



Horse Driven Binder

On November 3, 1925, he married Elizabeth Parratt. Financial problems had left him with many debts at this time. He devoted the next years crops and efforts to getting his debts paid.

At that time no one in farming was getting along very well. There were a lot of turkeys and chickens being raised. It was not fun anymore. They bought a home in Logan, Utah, and moved from the farm on June 15, 1929.



Virgil started farming in the spring of 1929 on the homestead. His father had given each of his three boys a farm to start with. All the work was still being done with horses. He bought fifteen milk cows and that was his cash income. He and a hired man milked the cows beginning at 5:00 a.m. In 1930 he bought one of the first milking machines. He continued milking cows until 1948.

He started going with his future wife and sweetheart, Blanche Winters, in 1930. They were married on April 24, 1931, in Idaho Falls. They bought a hoe and rake, a sack of sugar, and went back to their home place. The next day they planted their garden.

Money was hard to come by. Ten gallons of cream would bring about \$3.50 and they would get twelve cents a pound for butterfat. In 1929 he got fifty-four cents a pound. You could buy a loaf of bread for five cents, a pound of hamburger for five cents, a pair of overalls would cost eighty-four cents a pair. He sold hay for two dollars and three dollars per ton. Fat pigs would sell for two and a half cents a pound and steers went for two and one half cents and three cents a pound. A good cow could be bought for thirty dollars. These prices were during the depression. They had all kinds of fruit, corn, peas, pickles, and beef.

Virgil's first car was a 1929 Chevy coupe. He got it in the spring and traded it in the fall for a Chevy sedan. A new car cost seven hundred and seventy-one dollars.

As a family they had a lot of fun. They played in their home, swam at the swimming hole together, went camping, went on trips to the park, went fishing, went sleigh riding in the winter, and they always saw that the children went to church.

The road conditions in the wintertime caused Virgil to build a home in Rexburg to spend the winter in. The children would be able to go to high school and to Ricks College because of their winter home.

Kriss took over the operation of the farm when his father, Virgil, retired. He has been working the farm ever since making a continuous Blanchard on this homestead.

John Thomas Beech

Located three miles south of St. Anthony on the east side of Highway 20 is the Centennial farm of John Thomas (J.T.) and Marilyn Beech. The number of acres still being farmed from the original homestead is seventy-five.

John Thomas Beech homesteaded the farm on October 28, 1899. His son, Thomas Lyle, took over the farm from 1920-1960. Then his son, J. T., farmed it from 1960 to the present.

Copy of a letter sent to my grandfather Thomas Lewis Beech while he was on a mission to England and it is from my father John Thomas Beech

Wilford, Idaho
July 2, 1902

Mr. T. L. Beech

Dear Father:

With pleasure I answer your welcome letter which came to hand a few days ago.

Was pleased to hear from you also to know you were in good health. Can say we are all well at this time. Everything is looking verry well and I have 8 acres of wheat and 9 acres of oats in this year and about six acres of lucern of old stand also 16 acres of lucern that I planted this year. Will plant some more lucern. Will have 30 acres of hay to cut next year. I expect to raise from 75 to 100 tons of hay next year. This place will easily raise 200 tons of hay if we had cattle to eat that much we would think we were pretty well fixed. Have had lots of work to do principally on the ditches as we have to have ditches in this country.

Land is coming up places that were selling for 600.00 three years ago are selling for 2000.00 now. We payed 650.00 for this place and could get 2000.00 for it now.

Will Allgood wants to sell 40 acres he asks \$750.00 for it. Wish we had the money to buy it he takes things pretty. He wants to build, he could build without selling if he would russle just a little, he does not work half the time.

I like farm life fine and will be contented if we have health but it will not be all smooth sailing for some time. Wish your place was up here in place of Coalville.

The children have not received the things yet but understand they are in Coalville. Moores and Allgoods folks wish to be remembered to you. Rosey Moore is going to be married tomarrow July 3. She is the oldest girl. She is marrying Mr. White. He has a place 1/2 mile south of ours.

The children have good health hear in fact all of us. We eat as much again as we did before.

Will is still in Spring Valley. Their is no more news to tell you this time hoping these few lines will find you in the best of health. The time will soon go and we will all be gald to see you home once moor.

Find inclosed 5.00 would send moor but every thing is pay out this year and no returns and I want to aviod debt if I can.

Hoping to hear from you soon we remain yours as ever the Family.
Wilford Freemont County, Idaho

Signed J.T. Beech

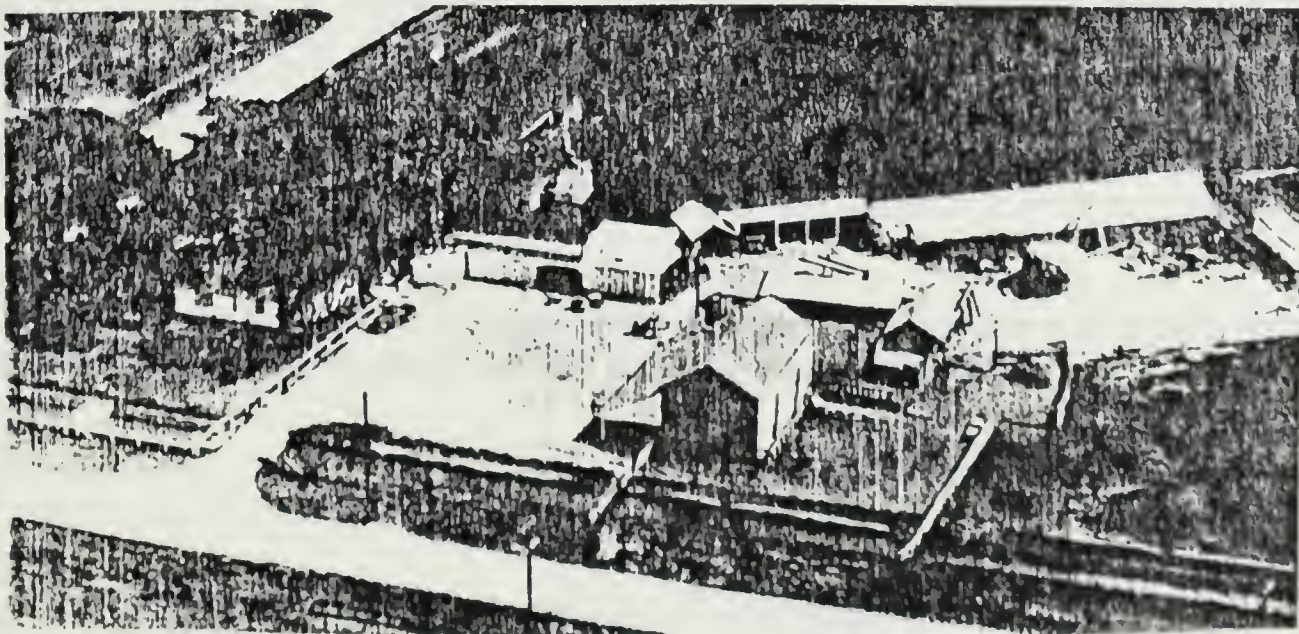
John Thomas and his wife Sadie moved to the Upper Snake River Valley from Almy, Wyoming. He had been working in the mines there but his health began to suffer. As his health got worse the mines also began to play out and work was not always available. They made the decision to leave.

The first work projects included clearing the land of sagebrush and making irrigation ditches. They built a log home, corrals, and fences.

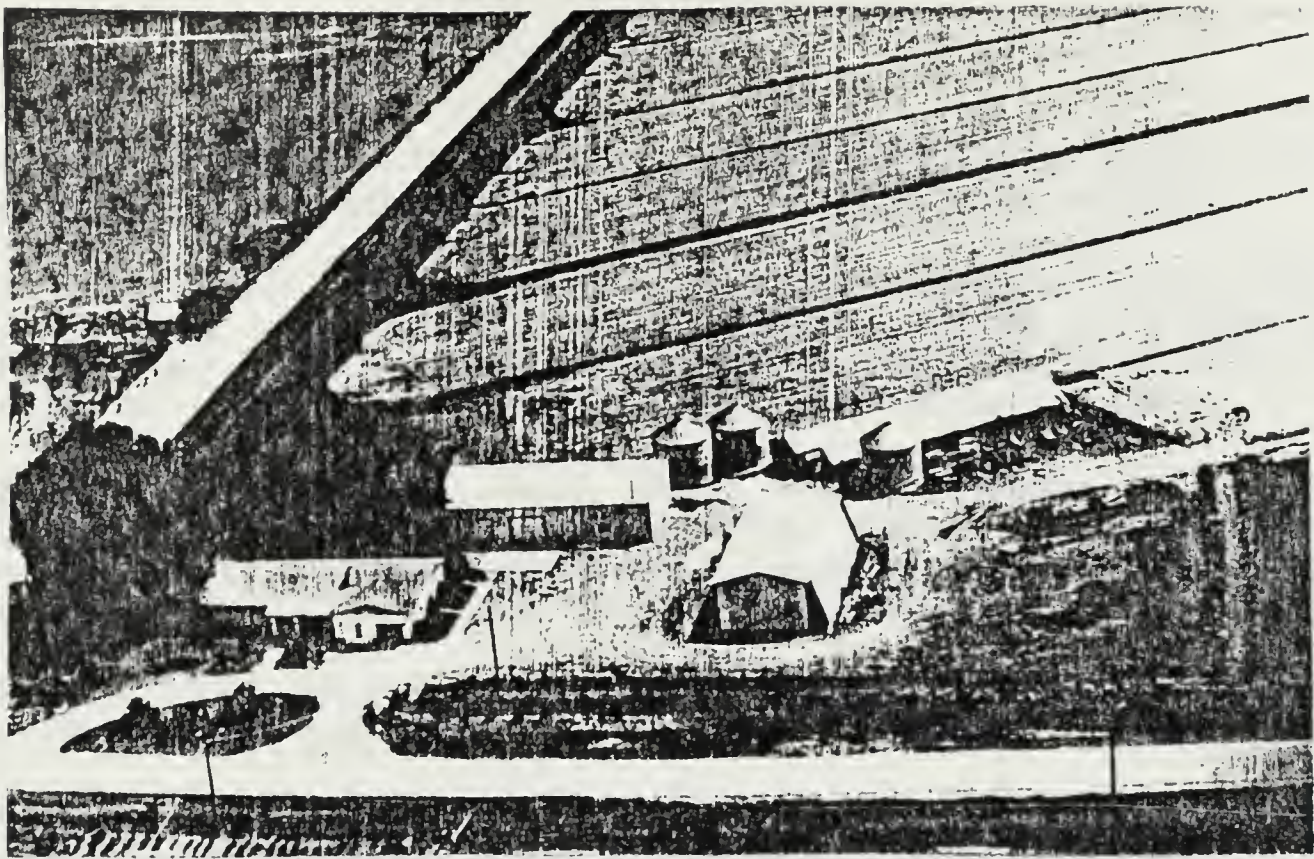
During their married life, Sadie was a nurse for Dr. Shupe in Sugar City. This brought in much needed funds for their small farming project.



John Thomas and Sadie Beech's log home



View of the Home and buildings that
Lyle and Viola Beech built.



View of home and buildings built in 1977-78
after all the previous buildings were destroyed in Teton Flood.

Oldest Residence In Fremont County

Stephen Winegar came to Egin in July, 1879. He settled on the North Fork of the Snake River. Mr. Winegar had brought his haying equipment with him. His family and friends laughed at him because he had brought it up. He immediately got busy and harvested about one hundred fifty tons of hay. He also built a log home. The rest of his family arrived to join him in October, 1879. When the family arrived they came on the south side of the river and had to cross it at the Eagle Nest Ford.

They spent a long hard cold winter. They found out that the river would freeze and flood the flat ground by the river. Water would come into the homes from six to eight inches. Winegar's home was never flooded as John Powell's was. The flooding happened three times that first winter. To avoid the flooding Mr. Winegar moved his home up on the Egin Bench on eighty acres of farm land.

This home is still part of the Vern and Dorothy Winegar home. That makes the home one hundred eleven years old.

James P. Mortensen

James P. Mortensen homesteaded one hundred sixty acres of land in 1882 in Fremont County. In 1939 the land passed to Annes G. who

was the son of James. The present owner, James G., took over the farm in 1979 and is currently buying it from his mother.

James married Maria H. Jensen and she helped him with the farm operation along with having six children. They were married in Utah and wanted some land of their own to begin a life with. They moved from Hyrum, Utah, to the Upper Snake River Valley.

Upon their arrival here they had to clear the land of sagebrush and put in a watering system. They also built a home, planted a garden, and planted trees. They also built a granary for grain storage the first year they lived there.

They planted oats, wheat, and alfalfa. They also raised cows, horses, chickens, and pigs.

Today potatoes have been added to the crop list. The grounds of the farm also produce fruit trees and currant bushes.

For a few summers, after the crop was in, James went to work for the railroad in Montana. No doubt the extra money helped greatly to get the family through the winter months. He always returned in the fall to harvest the crop.

Joseph Baker

Joseph Baker filed his homestead claim in May, 1889. It is located at the end of the Baker Road north of Ashton. His son, Horace Dwight Baker, took over the farm and ran it from 1930-1940. Then the operation was taken over by Joseph William, a son of Horace. He farmed the homestead or parts of it from 1940-1972. The current owner, Richard Dwight Baker, took the reins of running the farm in 1972.

Joseph and his wife, Mary Weaver, began a farm operation in this wilderness of northeastern Idaho with very few neighbors. They eventually raised ten children after coming here from Hubbell, Nebraska.

Wheat was the mainstay of the crops raised on the farm. A garden to supplement meat kept food on the table. They also raised cattle and chickens.

The first few years they spent clearing the land and building. A barn was one of the first priorities. They also planted trees that had been brought from Nebraska. A wind break was a great help.

To help out with expenses, Mary became the first postmistress in the area known as Springville. It was later called Marysville.

Today they raise alfalfa, certified seed potatoes, malt barley, wheat, and have a herd of beef cattle.

The main building still remaining from the early homestead is the smokehouse. It is still standing and is in good condition. It was constructed in the early years of the homestead.

David Birch

David Birch filed his homestead in 1888. It was located two and one half miles south of St. Anthony on the west side of the highway. His son, Ernest, continued the farming on the homestead beginning in 1947. Thirty years later, the year of the Teton Flood, 1976, Dean took over the farm and has been running it ever since. Dean is still farming one hundred and fifty acres of the original homestead of one hundred and sixty acres.

David and his wife, Nancy Eldredge Garn, came to Idaho from Hoytsville, Utah. They had nine children in their family.

As with most pioneers, they had to clear the land before they could farm it. The next project was to get water to the land and David helped to build a canal to supply sufficient moisture to ensure the crops would mature.

They grew grain, hay, peas, and potatoes. Some of the land was used for pasture. They had sheep, pigs, chickens, beef, and milk cows.

To help supplement the income of the farm, David drove stagecoach to Yellowstone Park. He also helped on the construction of the new railroad being built through Idaho to Montana.

Several winters were spent in the forests to get the trees cut for lumber to build the barns, sheds, and a home. The original home was built near 1895. Some of these buildings are still in use. The house has been remodeled and there have been tin put over the roof of the barn.

Currently the main crops are hay and grain. A portion of the land is still being used for pasture.

Hyrum Brown

Hyrum came to the Upper Snake River Valley to homestead in the Chester area in 1888. He and his wife, Junietta, had come from

Little Cottonwood, Utah. The LDS Church had asked him to move his family to the Snake River Valley. The family consisted of the couple and five children.

The first thing they did to the land was clear the sagebrush and then break the ground for planting. They grew mostly wheat and potatoes. They also had a few cows for milk and chickens for their eggs and meat.

Life has always been harsh in the valley. It was hard on these pioneers as they began with little and tried to get a farm producing, build a home, and build the farm buildings.

To supplement their income he served for a time as postmaster. She served as a mid-wife.

The farm passed from Hyrum and Junietta to Jenny Brown Winters. Then in 1945 it was back with the Browns in the person of Elmo. His son, Thomas, took over the operation in 1977 and currently farms some eighty-seven acres of the original homestead.

Rudolph Murri

In about 1888 Rudolph and Louise Hunziker Murri came to America from Switzerland. They were guided to the Snake River Valley where they filed for land under the Homestead Act. They ended up with eighty acres. Their farm is located one mile south of St. Anthony on the Teton Highway.

The first things they did were to build a home, plant fruit trees, and plant shade trees.

They planted grains and hay. They also raised cattle, horses, pigs, and chickens.

For extra income he helped others to build houses and farm buildings. He also ran a threshing machine for pay.

The Murri brothers were known for their entertaining with Swiss songs and yodeling. Along with their entertaining their neighbors they also helped them to build buildings and harvest their crops.

The inside of the original house has been remodeled and some of the outside buildings have been torn down.

Frederick E. Murri and his wife, Roxie B. Murri, are now the owners of forty acres of the homestead. They farm this along with some other ground.

Levi Moon

Nine and a quarter miles west of St. Anthony in the Egin area is the homestead of Levi Moon. He filled on this land in 1887. He and his wife, Dora Prothero, came from Malad, Idaho, after leaving Holden, Utah. They eventually had a family of seven children.

Upon arriving in the Egin area, they had to first clear the land of the sagebrush. Then the land had to be broken up so that crops could be planted. It was hard work but the farm was planted in peas and grain. Cattle were also raised. In the later years potatoes were added to the production from this farm.

The current home on the property was built in 1901-1902. It has had additions such as electricity, plumbing, electric heat, cabinets, and other remodeling projects.

Samuel S. Sadorus

Samuel Sadorus filed on his desert land entry in May, 1889. It is located ten miles northwest of Ashton, Idaho, at Sarilda. The original farm contained two hundred forty acres.

His partner in this farming venture was Celia Whitaker. They eventually had five children. They moved from Willard, Utah, with the purpose of obtaining more land.

They built a home, cleared the land, and built irrigation ditches. They put in a garden to support their food needs. The farm was planted in hay, grain, and a herd of cattle was raised. They planted apple trees, cedar trees, lilacs, and other ornamental shrubs.

He engaged in freighting, trapping, and was a trader. This was used to supplement the needs of the family.

The original log home is not in use currently. A new home was built in 1906 and then another home was moved in to join with this one.

Samuel owned the property until 1912. Then he passed away and his widow farmed the property until 1926. In 1926 an uncle, Hugh Sadorus Moon, perused the farming of the original property. His son took over the operation in 1952 and kept it going until his death in 1974. His widow, Ivy May, then ran the farm. The present owner is Glen E. Moon. Added to their farming operation in the Moon's Trout Farm.

Joseph C. Davenport

Joseph Davenport filed for land under the Homestead Act on June 10, 1886. His land was located two mile west of Parker, Idaho. His entry claimed one hundred and sixty acres. He married Charlotte Ellen Sperry and they had eleven children. Eight of them grew to adulthood. They came from Paradise, Utah. No doubt the lure of land in this new land for pioneers motivated their move.

They had cattle and horses. They also planted wheat, oats, and hay. Later they raised potatoes and sugar beets.

To help bring in more money they opened a store on the home. Both Joseph and his wife worked in the Mercantile operation.

They built the store, barns, a granary, chicken coop, potato cellar, and a few sheds all around 1893. Later they expanded the potato cellar. A shop and equipment shed was added in 1950. A small storage building was build near 1965.

Joseph ran the farm until he passed away in 1911. Then his wife continued the ownership until it was split and sold to Ira S. Davenport and Charles S. Davenport in 1934. Dean R. Davenport, the son of Charles, took over his fathers thirty-two acre part of the original homestead in 1948. Then he bought the thirty-eight acres Ira was farming to reunite the former property.

Arnold D. Miller

Arnold Miller filed on his land on July 20, 1884. The land was obtained under the Homestead Act and the Desert Land Entry and amounted to one hundred sixty-two and sixty-two hundreds acres. It is located five miles west of St. Anthony in the Parker area.

He married Mary Jane Laub and they raised nine children. There were seven boys and two daughters.

He was a freighter from St. George, Utah. One of his trips between Butte, Montana, and the railhead in Utah he scouted the country. This was in 1881. He decided to settle in the area.

They cleared the land of sagebrush and then built a log house, barns, canals, and fences. They planted eighty acres in wheat and used the rest for pasture. They later raised wheat, sugar beets, seed peas, hay, oats, barley, sorghum, and potatoes. They also had cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and poultry.

Arnold was a freighter, construction contractor, field agent for the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, president of the Egin Irrigating Company, a County Commissioner, and a tax collector. Through the years these activities helped to keep the farm operation going.

A brick house replaced the original cabin. It was the first one built north of the Henry's Fork of the Snake River. The farmstead was surrounded by trees, a front lawn sprouted flowers and a garden. There was a shady lane leading back to the barnyard. There was also a pasture for the horses.

The brick home built in 1896 had to be destroyed after an earthquake in Montana in 1960 damaged it. A large horse barn built in 1920 was burned by Halloween pranksters in 1972. The rest of the buildings were removed from the original homestead so that a large center pivot sprinkling system would have no obstruction.

A new epoch is being ushered in on the Egin Bench by the construction of center pivot sprinkling systems. The unique "sub-irrigation" systems of watering are being supplanted. Originally this land was so arid that a well dug to eighty-five feet in depth was still dry. Water for animals and household use had to be hauled in barrels from the river.

With the construction of the first canal on the Snake River, the Egin Canal, the early settlers attempted to irrigate by flooding the land but the water just sank into the sand until finally the "sub" was raised. This was when the whole underground water level came up.

The farm passed from Arnold to his son, John F., in 1916. In 1976 the John F. Miller Land and Cattle Company was created to oversee the farm and ensure that the five children would have equal shares of it. It is now being farmed by his children.

Joseph W. Bowman

Joseph Bowman filed on his two hundred acres using the Desert Land Entry in 1898. It is located nine and one half miles northwest of Ashton at Sarilda.

He married Malinda Sadorus and they raised six children. He came from Richman, Utah, with a desire to farm and to obtain land in this pioneer valley. He has been a freighter as was his neighbor, Samuel Sadorus. He did some of this work to bring in more funds to help assist the production of the farm.

They grew hay and grain. They also raised livestock as they had several acres of pasture or range.

They built a log home and ditches on the property. The present home was built in 1918

Joseph died in 1932 and his widow, Malinda, continued supervising the farming operation. She sold the farm to her son, Edward R., in 1936. He passed the reins of running the farm to his

son, Lynn E., in 1975. There are still the same two hundred acres of the original homestead in operation as a farm today.



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